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BIOLOGY

3

Authors

P.h.d Shihab Ahmed Salaman

P.h.d Abdulkareem Abdulsamad Alsudani

Rabiha Ismaeel Alshaheen

Hadeer Hashim Shamseldien

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Scientific Supervisor: Dr.Haneen Akram Habeeb

Design Supervisor: Sarah Khaleel Ibrahim

استنادا الى القانون يوزع مجاناً ويمنع بيعه وتداوله في الاسواق

الموقع والصفحة الرسمية للمديرية العامة للمناهج

www.manahj.edu.iq

manahjb@yahoo.com

Info@manahj.edu.iq



[manahjb](#)

[manahj](#)



PREFACE

Biology is a rapidly developing branch of science. The major advances being made continuously affect our life on earth. Some of these important advances are included here.

The results of a recent survey on the attitudes towards existing literature available to high school students showed that many were unhappy with the material used in teaching and learning. Those questioned identified a lack of the following: accompanying supplementary material to main text books, current information on new developments, clear figures and diagrams.

This book aims to improve the level of understanding of modern biology by inclusion of the following: main texts, figures and illustrations, extensive questions, articles and experiments. It is the intention and hope of the authors that the contents of this book will help to bridge the current gap in the field of biology at this level.

This book has been carefully reviewed and the language is considered suitable for students for whom English is a second language.

To the students

Being curious students, you may have wondered why you resemble your parents or why you need to breathe. In this book, I try to summarize some major subjects of biology. These are the most promising and perhaps the most complicated subjects of modern biology.

Group work will greatly enhance your learning abilities as well as give you an opportunity to share your knowledge and experience with your friends. I hope that, being assiduous students, you will work hard throughout this academic year and do your best to satisfy your scientific curiosity and, of course, to pass all of your exams successfully.

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CHAPTER 1

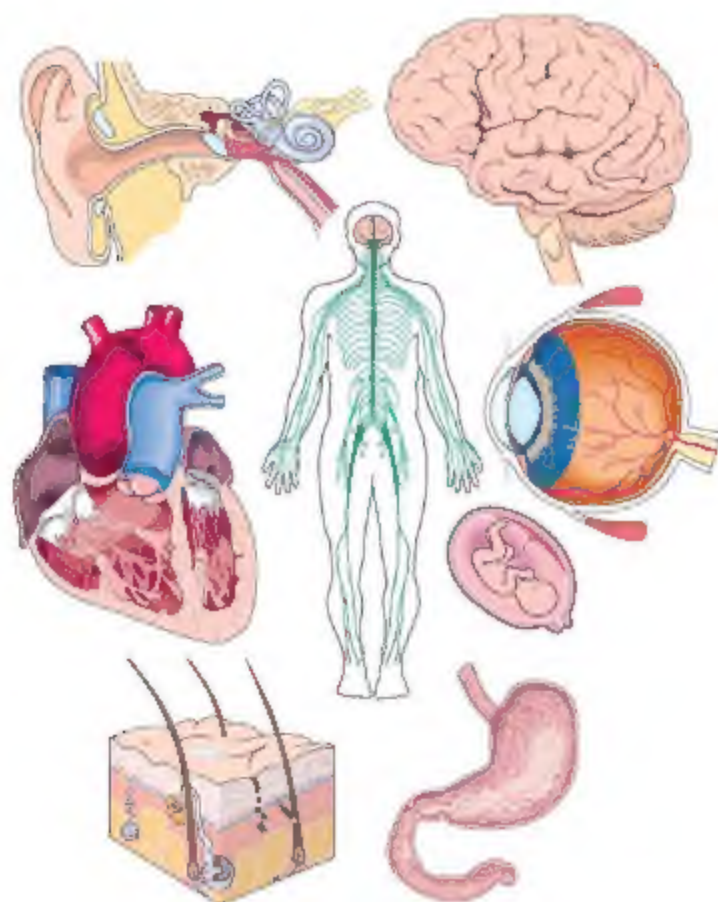
HUMAN BODY STRUCTURE

1

Human body cells

Tissues

Human body organization



Human Body Cells

Cells are the building blocks of our body. All metabolic activities are performed within cells. Metabolism, excretion, reproduction, respiration, irritability and growth are the basic functions that cells must perform.

The human body is best organized and developed among all living organisms according to the anatomical, physiological and morphological structure. It has well organized systems which are complex and work efficiently according to the other organisms.

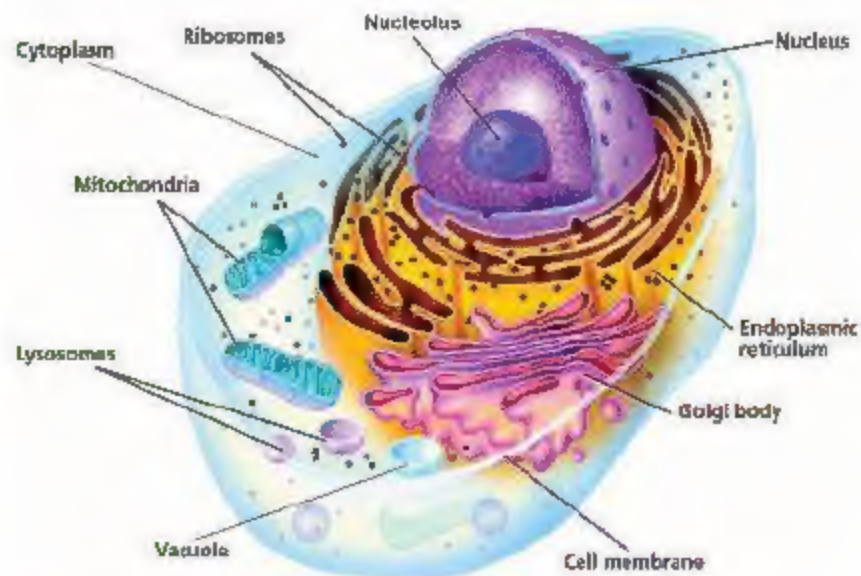


Figure 1.1 Typical cell

Structure and Function of Cell Parts

All cells are composed of a plasma membrane (or cell membrane), cytoplasm and nucleus.

Structure	Description	Function
Cell Membrane	Membrane composed of protein, lipids, carbohydrates	Encloses cellular contents. Regulate material exchange. maintain cell shape. Linkage with other cells.
Cytoplasm	The jelly like structure found between nucleus and cell membrane	Provide environment for biochemical reactions and cell organelles.
Nucleus	Spherical structure bounded by double membrane.	Controls cell activities.

Table 1.1 Main parts of cell and their function

Cell Organelles

Structure	Description	Function
Ribosome	Non membranous organelle composed of RNA and protein	Synthesizes protein
Endoplasmic Reticulum	Network of internal membranes extending through the cytoplasm	Material production and transport
Golgi Complex	Stacks of membranous sacks	Formation, packing and secretion of exportable materials
Mitochondria	Double membranous organelles, inner membrane is folded	Power house of cell, produce ATP energy Center of cellular respiration.
Centrosome	Membranous structures composed of two centrioles	Help cell division
Lysosome	Membranous sacs containing digestive enzymes	Intracellular digestion
Vacuole	Membranous sacs containing organic and inorganic molecules	Store materials, wastes and water

Table 1.2 Cell organelles and their function

Activity

1. Take a clean cotton swab and gently scrape the inside of your mouth.
2. Smear the cotton swab on the centre of the microscope slide for 2 to 3 seconds.
3. Add a drop of methylene blue solution and place a cover slip on top.
4. Remove any excess solution by allowing a paper towel to touch one side of the cover-slip.
5. Place the slide on the microscope, with 4 x or 10 x objective in position and find a cell. Then view at higher magnification and draw what you see.

Activity

1. Is there a relation between shape and function of cell? Why?
2. What would happen if cell membrane was made up from solid substances instead of proteins, lipids and carbohydrates?

Think!

Can muscle cells be replaced by epithelial cells?

Tissues

A tissue is a group of cells specialized for a common purpose, such as: muscle tissue, nervous tissue.

Tissues are composed of cells and interstitial fluid involved in material exchange with the environment.

Human body has four main tissues:

- Epithelial tissue
- Connective tissue
- Muscular tissue
- Nervous tissue

Epithelial Tissues

Epithelial tissue consist of cells that cover the internal and external body systems. Epithelial cells are closely packed with little amount of intercellular substance. There is a non - cellular membrane under the epithelial tissues which connects it to the connective tissue.

There are two types of epithelial tissues, they are;

1. Glandular epithelial tissue

It consist of cells that secrete enzymes, hormones, lipid or mucosal substances.

2. Covering epithelial tissue

It covers the internal and external parts different organs in the body such as, blood vessel, digestive tract or heart. And it has two main types according to number of cell layers.

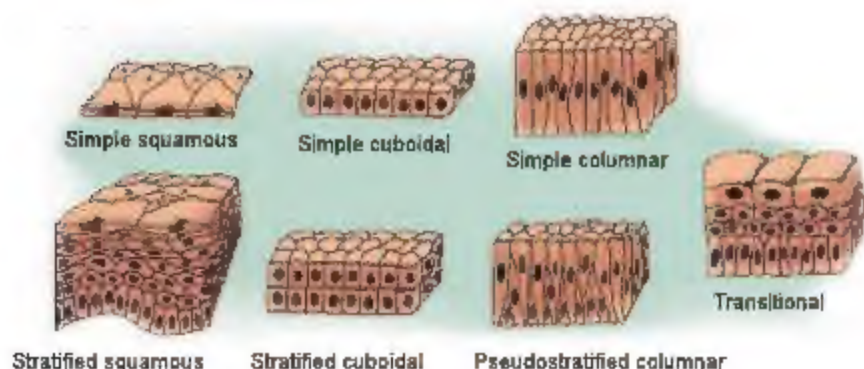


Figure 1.2 Epithelial tissues in human body

2.a. Simple covering epithelial tissue

It consists of single layer of cells on a non-cellular membrane.

Think! Does bleeding happen in simple skin burns? Why?

Tissue	Description
1. Simple Squamous Epithelial tissue	It consist of flat cells. found in blood vessels, lymphatic systems and alveoli.
2. Simple Cuboidal Epithelial tissue	It forms of short prisms. These cells are found in ureters.
3. Simple Columnar Epithelial tissue	It is in form of rectangular prisms. Cells may have cilia or not. Covers the internal surface of digestive tract.
4. Pseudo-stratified Columnar Epithelial tissue	It looks like made up of many layers of cells however it is made up of only one layer.

Table 1.3 Types of simple covering epithelial tissue

2.b. Stratified covering epithelial tissue

It consists of many layers of cells on a non-cellular membrane.

Tissue	Description
1. Stratified squamous Epithelial tissue	Outer layer is consist of flat cells. They located in sweat and sebaceous glands of skin.
2. Stratified Cuboidal Epithelial tissue	Outer layer is consist of cubic cells and they located in salivary glands.
3. Stratified Columnar Epithelial tissue	Outer layer is consist of columnar cells and they located in internal surface of oesophagus.
4. Transitional Epithelial tissue	Cells of this tissue have ability to expand and they found in walls of bladder.

Table 1.4 Types of stratified covering epithelial tissue

Connective Tissues

These tissues connect body parts and support them. Connective tissues contain high amount of interstitial fluid and consist of three main components, they are;

- Cells of connective tissue
- Fibers
- Interstitial fluid or matrix

Connective tissue simply divided into three types, they are:

1. **Simple Connective tissues;** Elastic connective tissue and adipose tissue.
2. **Skeletal connective tissues;** Cartilage and bones.
3. **Special connective tissues;** Blood

Muscular Tissues

These tissues provide movement to different body parts due to their ability of contraction and relaxation. Muscular tissue consist of filamentous cells, called as **muscle fibers** and little amount of interstitial fluid.

There are three types of muscle tissues according to their structure and function.

Tissue	Description
1. Cardiac muscle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consist of branched muscle fibers. - They work involuntarily. - Found in heart.
2. Skeletal muscle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consist of multi-nucleated cylindrical cells. - They found in form of bundles. - They work voluntarily. - They connected to the bones.
3. Smooth muscle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They are spindle shaped cells. - They work involuntarily. - Found in walls of digestive tract.

Table 1.4 Types of muscular tissues

Nervous Tissue

With respect to function, the nervous tissue is distinguished by its ability to transmit nervous impulses from one part to the other in the body with a great speed because nervous cells have the function of transmitting nervous impulses. Nervous tissue consists of special cells called as **neurons**.

Neuron (nerve cell); is the essential structural unit, responsible for the function of transmitting nervous impulses from one part to the other in the body.

Neuron consist of;

1. Cell Body: It is star shaped and contains nucleus.

2. Protoplasmic projections: There are two types of projections extend from the cell body.

a. Axon: It is single thick projection extend from the cell body and branched at the end. These branches(or nerve endings) synapse with dendrites of other neurons. Axon transmits the impulses from cell body to another neuron.

b. Dendrites: They are many short and thin projections extend from the cell body and transmit the impulses to the cell body.

Human body organization

Allah created the human body with the best organization and cooperation between systems. There are several levels of organization in the human body. They are;

Cell is the smallest unit of life in the body. Cells are specialized according to their function. Like muscle cells are involved in movement.

Tissue is a group of cells which similar in structure and function, like muscle tissue.

Organ is a group of tissues which work together for a common purpose, like heart.

System a group of organs which work cooperatively for a life activity, like respiratory system.

Organism is anything which can perform life activities independently, such as nutrition, respiration, reproduction, excretion, etc. is called organism.

Think

What would happen if all human body cells were identical?

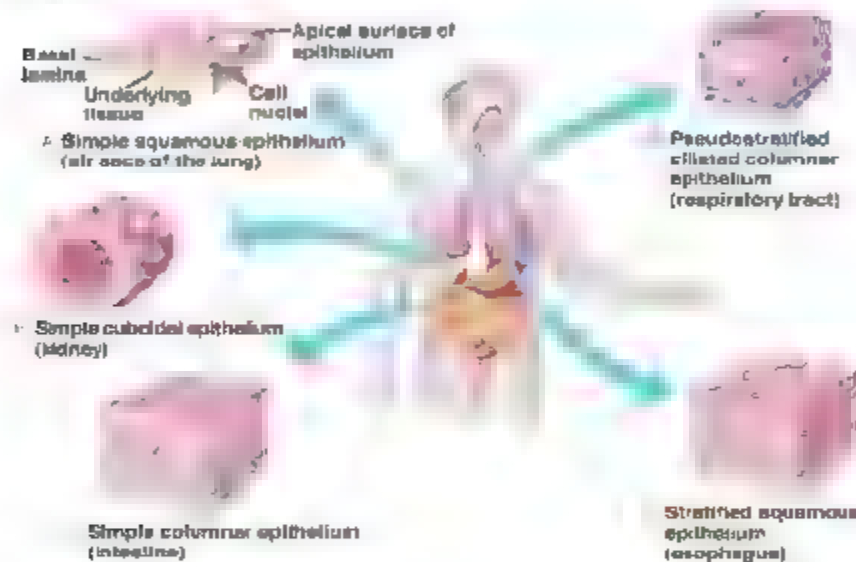


Figure 1.3 Types of tissues in human body for study,

Union of male and female reproductive cells are result in zygote formation. Zygote develops into embryo by series of divisions and formation completed in uterus of female. And new organism born at the end of 9 months of embryonic development.

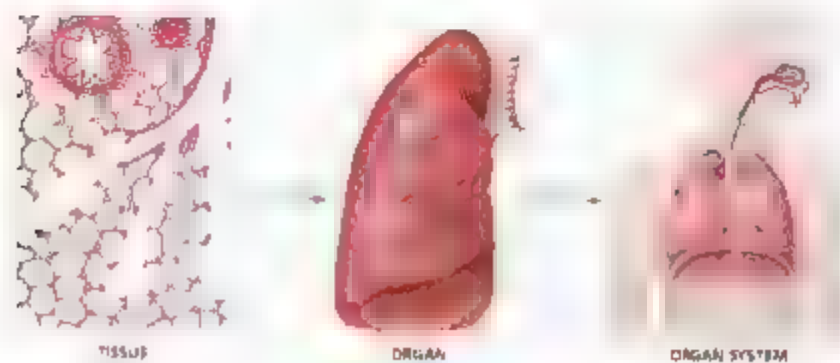


Figure 1.4 Tissue, organ, system and organism (for study)

REVIEW

Q.1 Define the followings:

Plasma membrane, Neuron, Dendrite, Mitochondria, Tissue, Cell

Q.2 What are the four main types of tissues in human body?

Q.3 Compare between the epithelial, connective and muscular tissues

Q.4 Choose the best answer for the followings:

1. What is the structure that help cell division in cell cytoplasm?

- a. Lysosome b. Golgi apparatus c. Centrosome d. Cytoplasm

2. Which of the followings cover the internal surface of oesophagus?

- a. Stratified columnar epithelial tissue b. Simple columnar epithelial tissue
c. Simple cuboidal epithelial tissue d. Stratified squamous epithelial tissue

3. Digestive system consists of _____ muscles

- a. Involuntary smooth muscles b. Voluntary smooth muscles
c. Voluntary skeletal muscles d. Involuntary skeletal muscles

Q.5 Correct the mistakes if present in the following statements:

1. All epithelial tissues are rest on non-cellular membrane.
2. Axon is a single projection extend from cell body and synapse with axons of other neurons.

Q.6 What are function of the followings?

Lysosome, Ribosome, Vacuole, Nucleus, Mitochondria, Cell membrane.

CHAPTER 1

SKELETAL SYSTEM

2

Introduction

Bone Structure

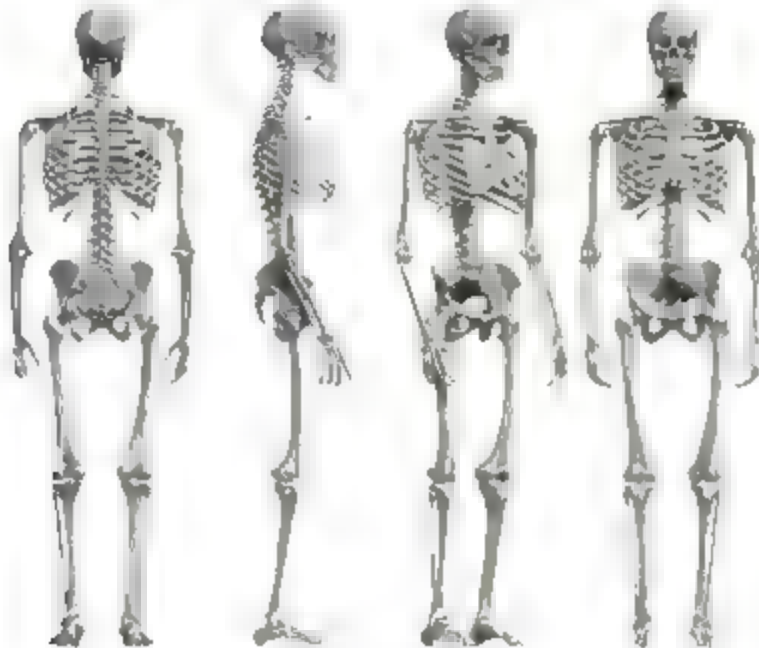
Parts of Human Skeleton

Treatment of Fracture

Structures Support the Skeletal System

Specialities of Human Skeleton

Some Diseases of Skeletal System



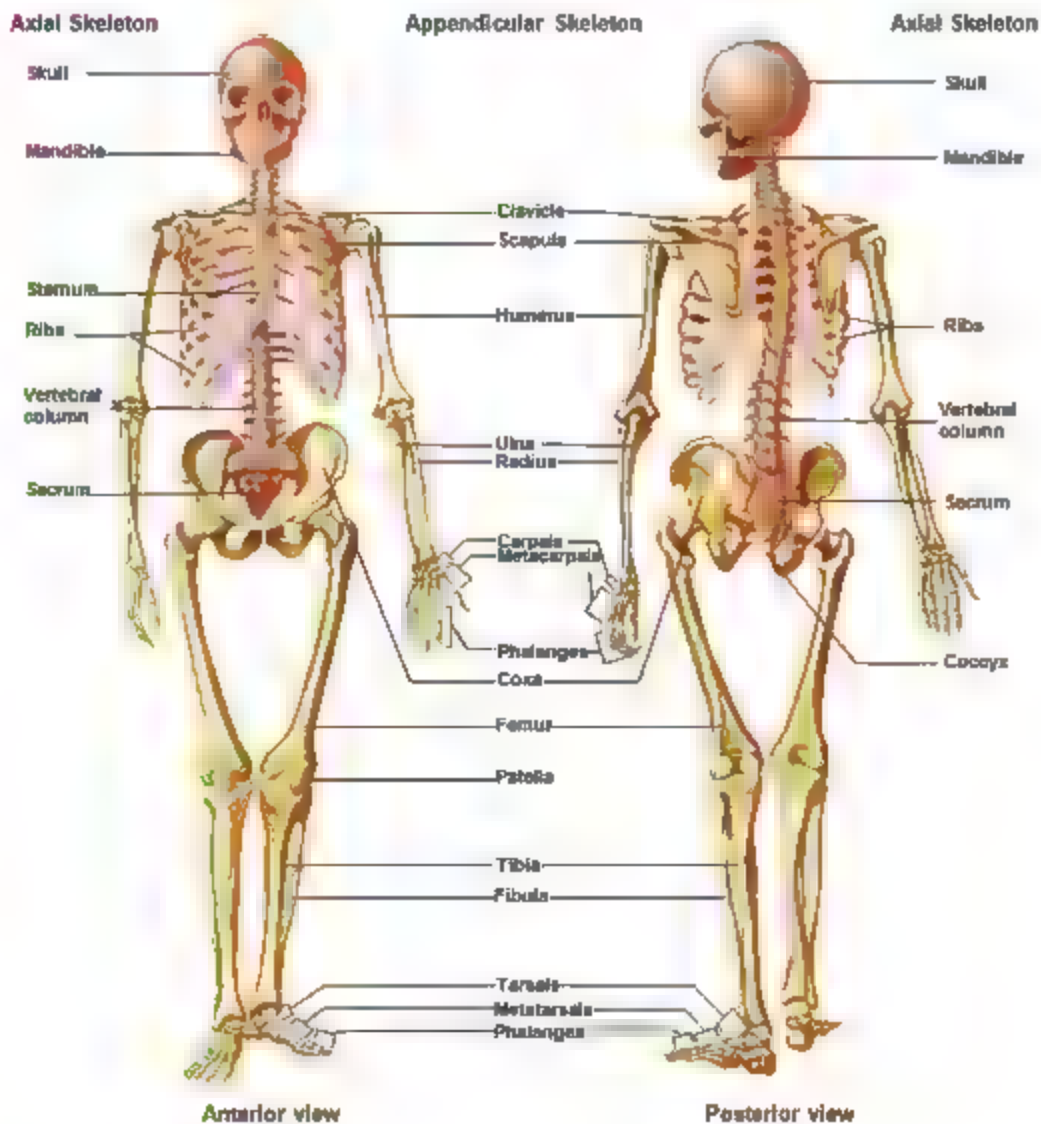
Introduction

The human body cannot keep its balance and harmony of its movements without having a hard support to its soft parts are joined. This support is called **skeleton**.

There is a strong link between the work of muscles and bones, which are together called as **movement system**. Muscles are responsible for generating power necessary for the movement. But muscles usually support the bones, and they change this power into a movement.

Skeletal system works as a rigid support, gives the shape of body and straightness of body. Parts of the skeletal system are connected with the movement organs and muscles. Besides, some of its parts protect the significant organs from external effects. Thus, the skull protects the brain and the thoracic cage protects the lungs, heart and so on.

Figure 2.1 Human Skeletal system (for study)



Bone Structure

The bone tissue is composed of star-like bone cells called **osteocytes** which are arranged in the form of circles around a central canal called as **Haversian canal**. This canal was discovered by Japton Havers (1657 - 1702). Osteocytes secrete ossein which is the solid substance of bones.

The tissue formation of any bone does not differ one from another except some bones of the head. For this reason, we shall take the femur as an example for studying the tissue formation of all bones.

Parts of bone

Bones in human body are similar in structure but vary in shape and size. As an example,

The femur bone is made up of a body and two ends. The body is covered by an external membrane which contains nerves and blood vessels to nourish the bone. This membrane is called as **periosteum**. After this membrane, the compact bone comes. Compact bone is the hardest bone layer and contains bone marrow inside it.

The two ends are distinguished from the body of bone by being spongy. Spongy bone is not surrounded by periosteum but instead of periosteum, a smooth half-solid layer called as **cartilage** covers it.

Chemical structure of bones

Chemically, a bone consists of two major kinds of material: **organic materials** and **inorganic materials**. The percentage of organic materials is %35. These organic materials are colloidal proteins known as **muco** and mucous-like substance called as **mucole**. Mucole resembles the albumin (white of egg) and it is important for bone flexibility.

The percentage of inorganic materials is %65. These inorganic materials are phosphate, carbonate, calcium fluoride, manganese phosphate and sodium chloride (table salt). They are responsible for the hardness of bones.

Parts of Human Skeleton

Human skeleton has two main parts, they are axial skeleton and appendicular skeleton.

A- Axial Skeleton

1. Skull

It includes cranial bones, facial bones, and tiny bones of middle ear. Skull is composed of 29 bones.

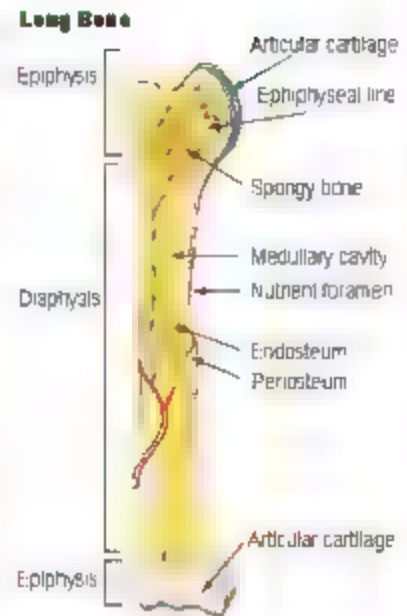


Figure 2.2 Structure of long bone

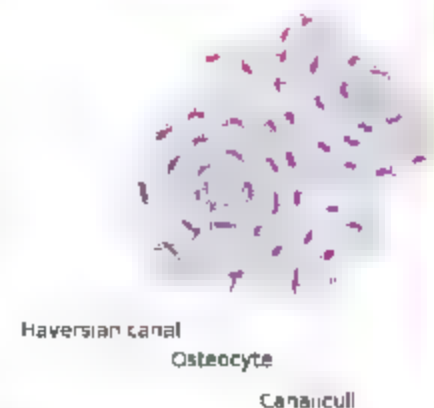


Figure 2.3 Structure of long bone (Transverse Section) (for study)

a. Cranial bones

They are eight bones which constitute a small box to protect the brain. Edges of cranial bones are serrated and interlocked into one another. Therefore, they are called **immovable joints**. There is a relatively big hole at the bottom of cranium and this hole is called **foramen magnum** through which the spinal cord passes.

A child's skull is distinguished from an adult's skull by being big in size according to other parts of skeleton but the child's face is relatively small. Also, in the child's skull there are spaces called as **fontanelle** which are located between the bones of head and they are covered with a fibrous cartilaginous tissue.

b. Facial bones

They are 14 bones which surround the eyes (eye sockets), nasal cavity (nasal bones), mouth and also bones of ears. These bones are not moveable except the lower jaw which can move laterally and vertically in order to help cutting, crushing and chewing the food. But the upper jaw is not moveable because it is joined to cranial bones.

c. Ear bones

They are three small bones located in middle ear named as **malleus, incus and stapes**.

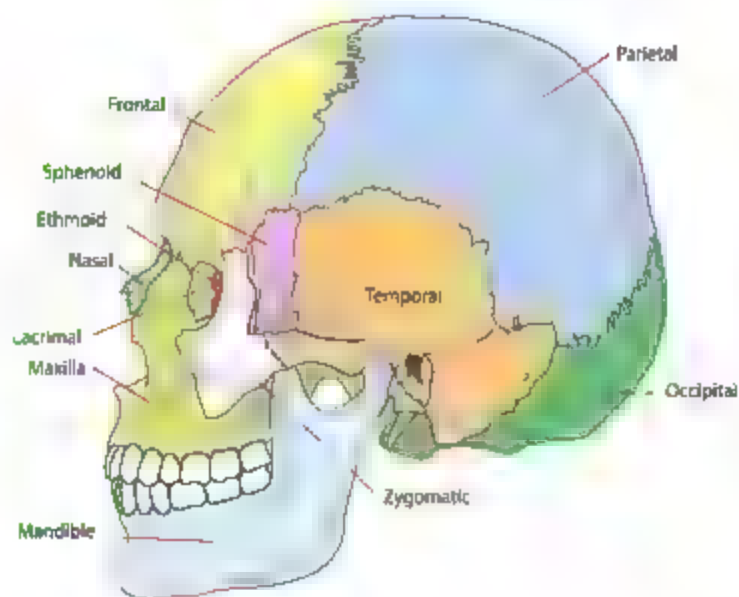


Figure 2.4 Human Skull
(For Study)

Teeth

They are conical or elongated white structures like bones. They help us to cut, tear and grind the food. The teeth are arranged on the jaws. There are 16 teeth on each jaw and the total number of teeth is 32 in an adult person. They are transplanted in the jaws and covered partially with the gums.

Regions of a tooth

A tooth contains three regions, **crown** which represents the visible part of the tooth **root** which is transplanted in the jawbone and **neck** which is located between crown and root. Also neck is surrounded by the gum.

Structure of a tooth

A tooth is made up of a basic substance called **dentine** which is a very solid substance because it contains calcic materials. Crown is covered with a hard shining white external layer called **enamel**, whereas the regions of neck and root are covered with a rough brown solid substance called **cementum**.

Inside the tooth, there is a cavity called **pulp** in which there are a branched dental nerve and branched blood vessels; therefore we can feel the pain, cold, heat and pressure. They enter the tooth through a hole called **apical foramen** located at the bottom of the root.

Types of Teeth and their numbers

a- Deciduous (milk) or Temporal Teeth

They begin to appear after sixth month and are completed after first year; then they begin to fall after sixth-seventh year. There are ten teeth in each jaw. Total number of temporal teeth is 20.

b- Permanent Teeth

They usually begin to appear after the 7th years. Their number is completed after the puberty and the last teeth may delay appearing until age of 32.

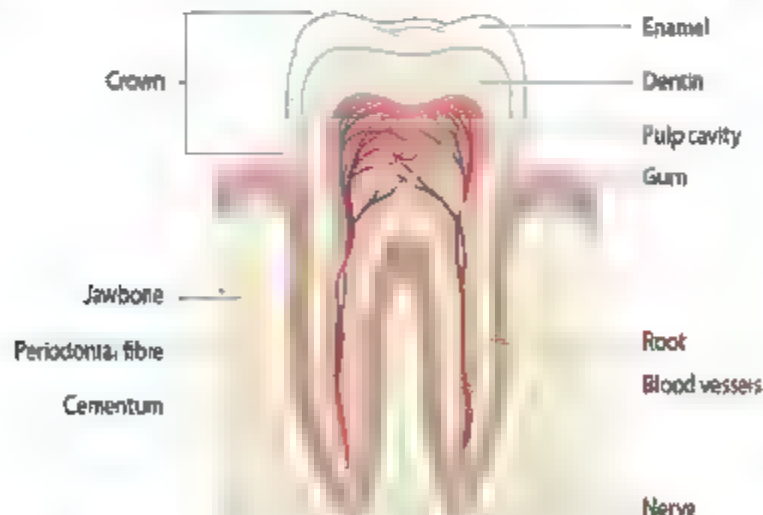


Figure 2.5 Human teeth structure

Health of teeth

- 1- Teeth must be brushed after eating to remove the food remains and prevent bacteria growth.
- 2- Visiting the physician periodically to prevent rotten in teeth.
- 3- Prevent damage of teeth.

Teeth implant

It is a process of implanting an artificial teeth instead of a decayed teeth. It is rare because it is economically expensive and takes long time.

Gum Inflammation

It is a microbial infection that causes swelling in gums and bad smell breath. Smoking, drinking alcohol and bad nutrition increases the infection probability.

2. Vertebral column

The length of vertebral column is 75 cm in an adult. It is composed of 33 bones and each one is called as **vertebra**. There is a cartilaginous disc between two vertebrae. These cartilages enable the vertebral column to bend to different sides, facilitate the movement of vertebrae and prevent the friction of vertebrae.

Structure of a typical Vertebra

Each vertebra consists of following parts:

- 1 **Centrum**, is a disc-like flat portion tend to the front part according to their positions in the vertebral column.
- 2 **Vertebral arch**, is located to the backside of the centrum. There is a foramen (hole) between arch and centrum. This hole is called **vertebral foramen**. When vertebrae are arranged vertically, a tube is formed from their rings and this tube is called as **vertebral canal**. Spinal cord passes through this tube.
- 3 **Processes**, are osseous appendages emerging from the vertebra. One of them is in the middle and this process stands in front of the centrum (body) called **spinous process** and muscles connect to this part. There are two lateral processes called as **transverse processes** for connection of ribs. Also, there are two pairs of processes emerging from vertebra arch articulate the vertebrae one another.

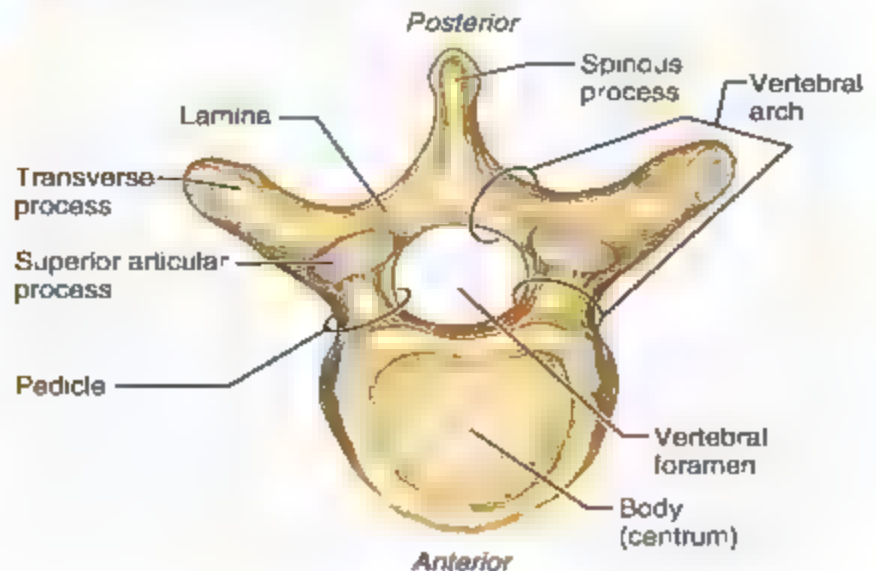


Figure 2.6 Structure of a typical vertebrae

Skeletal System

Regions of Vertebral Column

a. Cervical Region

It consists of seven vertebrae. The first cervical vertebra is called **atlas**, it is joined to the bottom of the skull and the second cervical vertebra is called **axis**, it is joined to atlas with a long process at the top of it. Through this connection, the head can easily turn and incline

b. Thoracic Region

It is made up of twelve vertebrae. Ribs are joined to this region

c. Lumbar Region

It is composed of five broad vertebrae. Their sides are flat.

d. Sacral Region

It consists of five cohesive vertebrae which constitute a single bone called **sacrum**

e. Coccygeal Region

It is made up of four vertebrae which are cohesive with one another and they make a single bone called **coccyx**.

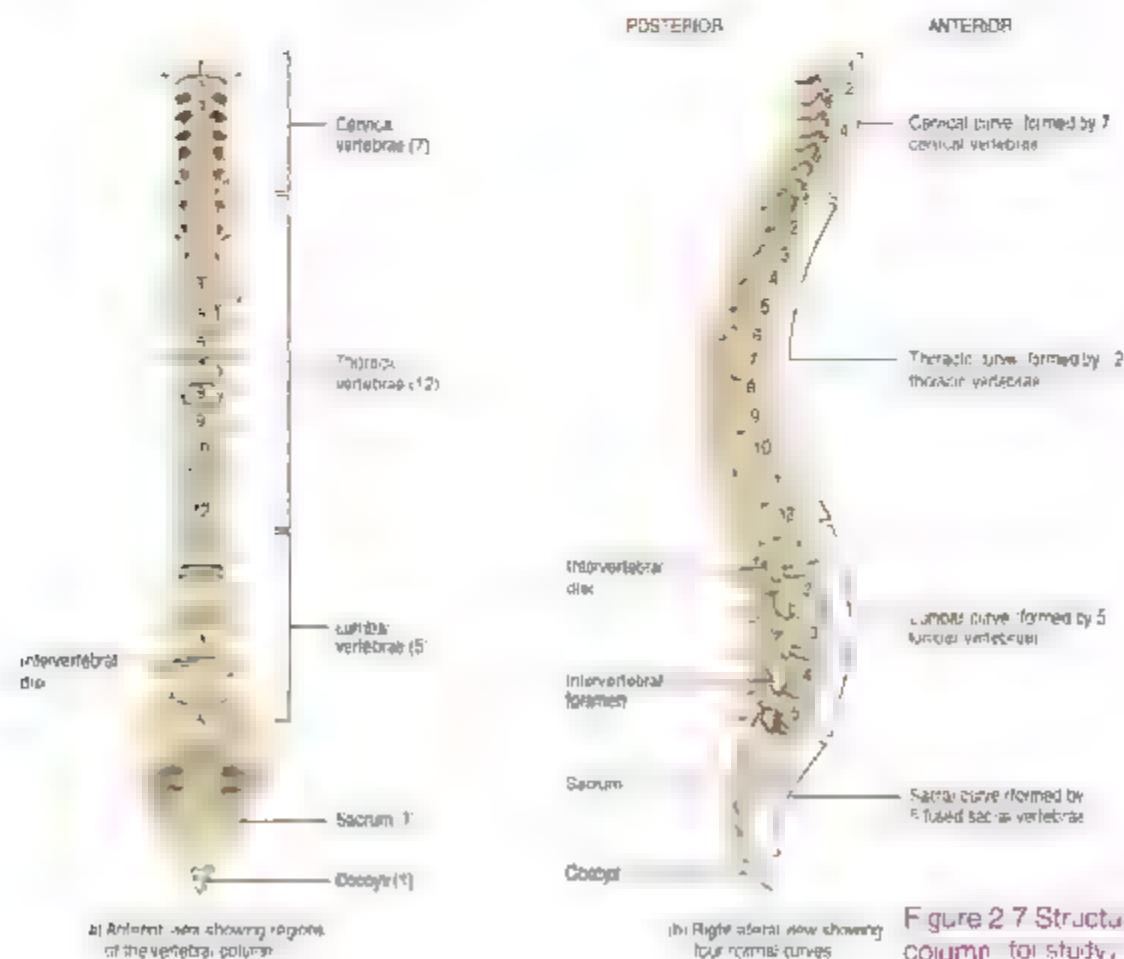


Figure 2.7 Structure of vertebral column for study.

Thoracic Cage

It consists of **ribs** and **sternum**

1 Ribs

Human has **twelve pairs of ribs**, which are articulatesly connected with the thoracic vertebrae (12 vertebrae) at the back side. But at the front side, the first seven pairs of ribs are directly connected with the sternum by small cartilaginous pieces. These ribs are called as **true ribs**

There are three pairs of ribs which not connected to the sternum directly. Firstly they connect with the cartilage of the seventh rib and then they are together joined to the sternum by small cartilaginous pieces. These ribs are called as **false ribs**

The last two pairs of ribs are not joined to anything at the front. Therefore, they are called as **free ribs**. The cartilaginous pieces are the cartilage-like structures, which present in the front side of the true and false ribs. They are important in the process of respiration since they facilitate the movement of the thoracic cage

2 Sternum

It is a long level structure which consists of three cohesive bones and it is found in the front of the chest. Its lower end is pointed. From the sides, the true ribs are joined to the sternum by cartilaginous pieces.

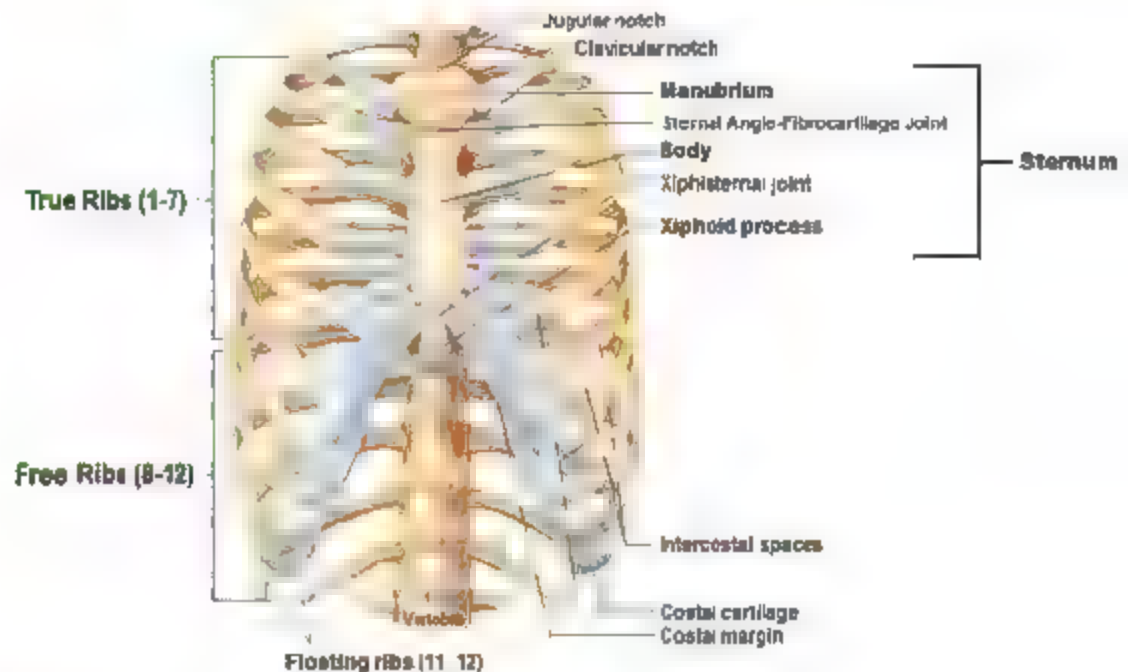


Figure 2.8 Structure of thoracic cage (for study)

Skeletal System

B- Appendicular Skeleton

This skeleton is composed of double bones, which are located on both sides of body. Bones of the limbs are jointed to the axial skeleton by means of two girdles; **shoulder girdle** and **pelvic girdle** respectively.

Pectoral Girdle and Upper Limbs

1 Pectoral Girdle

It consists of two bones in each side they are

a. **Scapula** is a level triangle-like bone. Its back surface forms a long process which extends to backside. But the front surface is soft and somewhat concave. Scapula is located in the backside of the body outside the ribs and jointed to the muscles of the shoulder.

b. **Clavicle** is a thin arch-like bone and its position in the body can be felt since it extends between the scapula and the top of sternum.

There is a cavity which is formed from the meeting of the bones of scapula and clavicle, in the shoulder girdle. The head of the humerus settles the cavity and they constitute the shoulder joint.

2. Upper Limbs

The upper limb of human is composed of

a. humerus

It is a long and strong bone. Its upper end is round and forms the head of the upper arm which is articulated with scapula by a joint from the top. The movement of this joint is approximately circular since the head of upper arm is big. From the other side, it is articulated with the bones of the forearm by the **elbow joint**.

b. Forearm

It consists of two long bones; **ulna** and **radius**. Ulna is the longest bone and located in the direction of the little finger. Radius is located in the direction of the thumb. From the top, these two bones are articulated with the humerus and from the bottom with the wrist (carpal bones).

c. Hand

It consists of 27 bones, which are divided into three parts, **carpal bones** (wrist), **metacarpal bones** and **phalanges**. The wrist is composed of eight bones which are arranged into two rows and there are four bones in each row. The metacarpal bones (palm) are made up of five bones which are relatively long. The **fingers** are composed of fourteen bones called the **phalanges**. Each finger contains three phalanges, except the thumb, it contains two phalanges.

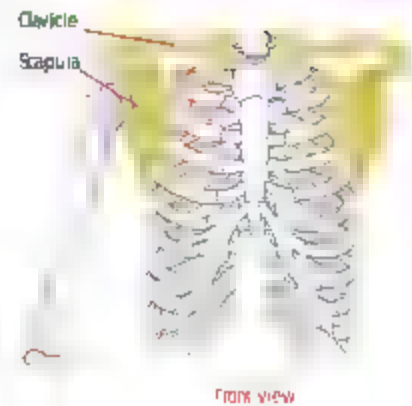


Figure 2.9 Shoulder girdle (for study)

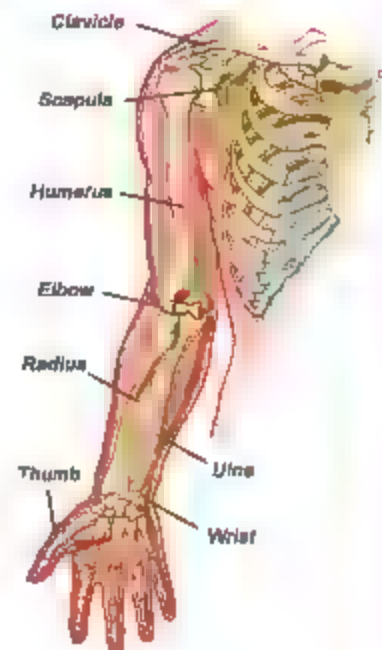


Figure 2.10 Bones of hand (for study)

Pelvic Girdle and Lower Limbs

1 Pelvic Girdle

It consists of two symmetrical halves. Each of them is composed of three cohesive bones: **ilium**, **ischium** and **pubis**.

The pelvis is like a vessel on which the vertebral column rests. The pelvis is articulated with the lower limbs. Also a part of the intestines and some other internal organs are found in the pelvis. There are some differences between male and female pelvis:

1. Bones of pubis in female are lighter than in male.
2. Pelvis is wider in female to facilitate the pregnancy period.
3. Pelvis in female is less deep than in male.

2. Lower Limbs

Lower limbs are made up of femur, leg and foot.

a. Femur

Femur is the longest and strongest bone of the body and it corresponds to the humerus found in the upper limbs. From its upper side, this bone contains a spherical head which enters the acetabular cavity and forms **ball and socket joint**. From the bottom, femur is articulated with tibia by knee joint.

b. Leg

Leg is made up of two bones, one of them is located beside the other one. They are **tibia** and **fibula** corresponding to the ulna and radius found in the forearm, but the **fibula** does not turn around tibia as the radius turns around the ulna. Because fibula is thinner than the tibia and the two ends of fibula are connected to tibia. Tibia is located in front of the leg under the skin.

Leg and femur constitute the knee joint. The type of this joint is the hinge. There is a flattened small bone called **patella** in front of the knee joint. The leg is connected to the foot by the ankle joint.

c. Foot

Foot is made up of **26** bones which are distributed into three parts, like in the palm. The first part is called **ankle** (tarsal) which corresponds to the wrist found in the hand. Tarsals are composed of **seven** bones.

The second part is the **metatarsals** which contain **five** bones. The third part is **toes**, they are composed of **fourteen** bones (phalanges) like fingers and they are distributed in the same way.

It is noticed that the **hallux** (the big toe) does not move easily like the thumb. So function of foot is walking.

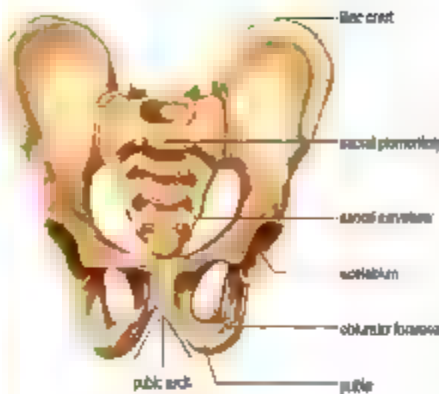


Figure 2.11 pelvic girdle (for study)

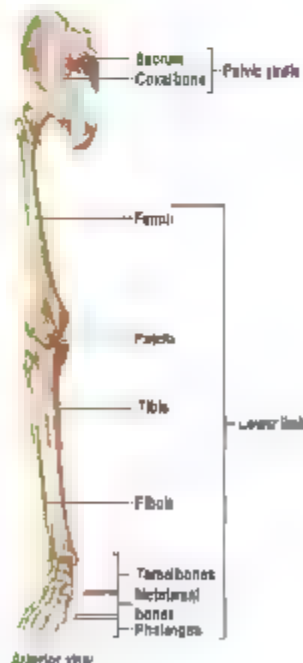


Figure 2.12 lower limbs (for study)

Treatment of Fracture

Fracture is a split of bone (the division of it into two parts or more). It happens as a result of a strong sudden contraction of muscles like the fracture of patella in case of muscle contraction which is connected to patella. Or it happens when the bone is exposed to a direct external shock such as when a hard body falls on the bone or when a bullet hits it. Fracture also happens when one of the bones faces a powerful shock or bone decaying because of a disease like bone tuberculosis, cancer etc. Thus the bone breaks by itself immediately after a natural movement due to its weak resistance.

The rapidity of treating the fracture depends on numerous factors like,

1. Fracture type which hits bone,
2. The age of the person; repair of the bone is quicker and better in younger person.
3. Nutrition, Taking food rich in vitamins and calcium accelerate the treatment
4. Treatment method; the correct artistic orthopaedics is performed by an expert doctor in case of fracture. he brings back the bone to its right position and then he places a splint of gypsum for a period of time. Then, he monitors the case by taking x-ray photographs of the fracture in order to find out what extent the case has progressed.

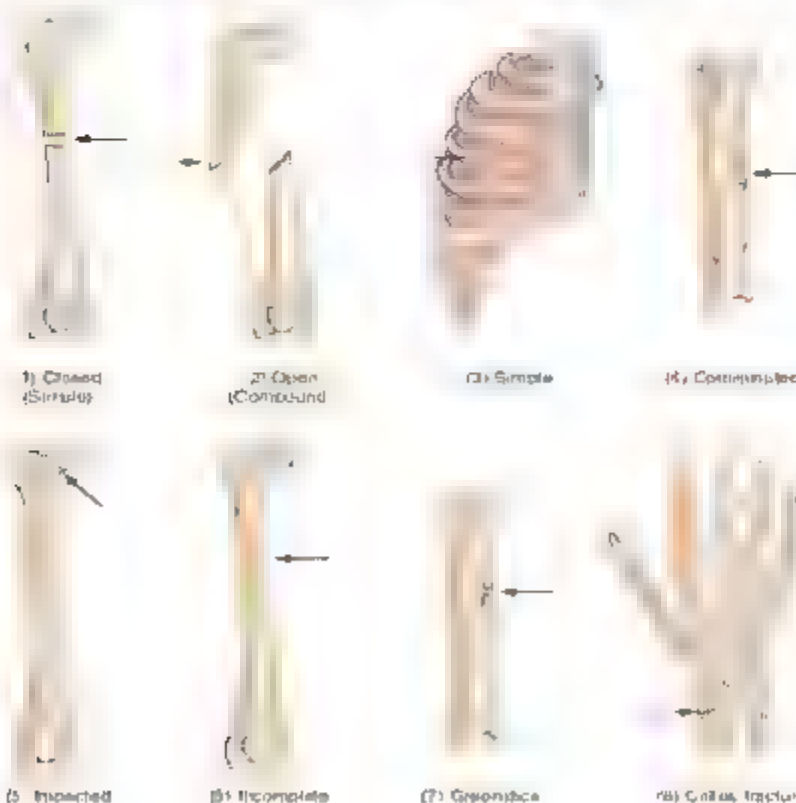


Figure 2.13 types of fractures (for study)

Dis-articulation, is the separation of two bones at their joint, either naturally by way of injury or by a surgical operation. It is different from fracture because in dis-articulation the bone is remain healthy but the fibers which connect two bones are damaged.

Structures Support the Skeletal System

Ligaments They are strong fibrous bands which connect bones one another They are flexible Thus, they allow the bones to move and at the same time they protect the joints from dis-articulation

Tendons They are non-flexible firm fibrous cords which connect muscles with bones.

Cartilages They are white coloured, transparent and strong structures. They can bend without breaking. They cover the heads of bone.

Joints The meeting points of the bones in the body a joint is the connection between two bones.

Types of joints:

Ball and socket: This type of joint allows extensive movement, such as rotation in many directions. Examples include the joint of the shoulder and hip.

Hinge This forms the junction of two bones. This type of joint allows movement about one axis. The elbow is an example of this type of joint

Cylindrical. This also forms the joint of two bones. The junction of the atlas vertebra with the occipital bone is an example of this type of joint.

Immovable Joints They contain structures or interconnections which hold the closely positioned bone plates together. All crania and facial bones with the exception of the mandible are immovable

Specialties of Human Skeleton

There are special characters, which belong to human skeleton and these special characters help straighten the human body and also help move in upright state in walking without the aid of the hands.

The most important characters are.

1- The balance of the skull over the vertebral column enable to balance the skull over the vertebral column and makes his head high. So human can see far objects.

2- The vertebral column is delicate at the neck region and wide at sacral region helps human in bearing the heavy head and the upper limbs.

- 3- width of pelvis in human facilitates the balance of the trunk on the lower limbs
- 4- The lower limbs are longer than the upper ones, helps human in walking with wide paces.
- 5- Presence of bending at the hollow of the foot, helps human in walking in a comfortable way, jumping and running easily.

Remember

- Bone growth in human continue until age of twenty by affect of hormones secreted by pituitary gland (in exception of some diseases)
- There are cartilaginous disks between vertebrates
- There is patella in front of knee joint to protect it but there is no such type of bone in elbow joint.
- Vertebra starts to bend in aging.
Using synthetic drugs causes bone decay.
- Bone marrow is used in tissue transplant.

1-

The bones of arm and leg don't decay as teeth. Why?

1-

1 Do children need more calcium than adults? Why?

Activity

Extract the bones of a chicken and observe them. What are the similarities and differences between bones of chicken and human?

Some diseases of skeletal system

a. Rickets

Rickets can be seen in children between 1-2 years. Deficiency of vitamin (D) and not exposing to sunlight are causes of this disease

Symptoms

- 1- Retardation in teeth grow, walking and ossification of cranial bones. Also curved legs are one of the symptoms.
- 2- Patient become nervous and cries much more than other children.

Remedy

- 1- Visiting the physician and taking necessary drugs that offered.
- 2- Exposing child to the enough sunlight

Prevention

- 1- Mother must breast feeding the child and if necessary supporting the nutrition with enough milk
- 2- Exposing the child to enough sunlight especially in winter. But keep away from too much sunlight in summer.



Figure 2.14 Children affected by rickets

Review

Q.1- Define the followings:

Periosteum, Fontanelle, Joint, True ribs, Sternum, Cartilages, Dentine, Fracture, Haversian canal

Q.2 Write the causes of the followings

- a- Presence of cartilaginous discs between the vertebrae of the vertebral column
- b- Presence of the cartilaginous pieces at the front side of the real ribs.
- c- The lower limbs are longer than the upper limbs
- d- Dentine is a very solid substance in the structure of teeth

Q.3- Draw the followings.

- a- Longitudinal section of a long bone
- b- Longitudinal section of a tooth
- c- Typical vertebrae

Q.4- Answer the followings

- a- What are the major parts of the skeletal system?
- b- Enumerate the regions of the vertebral column.
- c- What are the parts of the thoracic cage?
- d- What are the components of the upper limbs?
- e- What are the components of the lower limbs?
- f- What are the specialties of the skeleton in human?
- g- What are the causes of fracture?
- h- Explain the chemical structure of bone

Q.5- Complete the following sentences:

- a- The vertebral column consists of vertebrae each one is composed of a wide part called _____
- b- The forearm consists of two bones: _____ and _____, the leg consists of _____ and _____
- c- The joints present in the skull are _____
- d- Thoracic region consists of _____ vertebrates
- e- Each finger is composed of _____ except the thumb which consists of _____
- f- The skeleton consists of _____ and _____
- g- The pectoral girdle consists of two bones, they are _____ and _____
- h- The tooth is made up of three regions. They are _____, _____ and _____

Q.6- Write the location of the followings:

Pelvis, Scapula, Haversian canal, Sacrum

Q.7- Give an example for each of the following:

Immovable joint, ball and socket joint, A bone disease,

CHAPTER 3

MUSCULAR SYSTEM

3

- Introduction
- Types of Muscles
- Muscular Contraction
and Relaxation
- Muscle Fatigue



Introduction

You have been learned from the previous chapter: muscles are a part of movement system. Muscles and bones give the body its specific shape. There are nearly 600 muscles in the human body. The sizes and the shapes of muscles differ according to their functions.

Muscles give the outer shape of the body and help to perform different movements. Also some of them are responsible for internal body movements such as stomach, intestine and cardiac muscles.

Muscles consist of a special tissue known as muscular tissue; this tissue consists of specialized cells called **muscle fiber** and they are characterized by contraction and relaxation. Some muscles are connected to skeleton. Because of this connection, muscles help to perform total or partial body movements.

Types of Muscles

There are three types of muscles in the human body

1-Skeletal Muscles 2-Smooth Muscles 3-Cardiac Muscles

Skeletal Muscles

These muscles are connected with the bony skeleton and they are responsible for the body movements. When your arm is flexed from the elbow, you will feel a big muscle located on the front upper part of the arm. At this moment, this muscle becomes enlarged and rounded because of its contraction. When your arm is stretched, it becomes longitudinal and pointed. These two conditions show that, this muscle is under your control. For this reason this muscle and others which are similar to this muscle, are called as **voluntary muscles**.

Skeletal muscles consist of many cells called as **muscle fibers**. They are elongated cells and they lie lengthways along the line of muscle contraction. Each cell (fiber) contains bright and dark sections alternatively. This structure gives the cell (and consequently the muscle) striated form when it is examined under the microscope. For this reason this type of muscle is called **striated muscle**. Skeletal muscle cells contain more than one nucleus, which is not located in the centre of muscle cell.

Ends of each muscle are connected with a tough cord called **tendon**. These tendons join the muscles to the parts of bony skeleton. The connection of muscles in this form provides the human to move the parts, which are attached to these muscles.

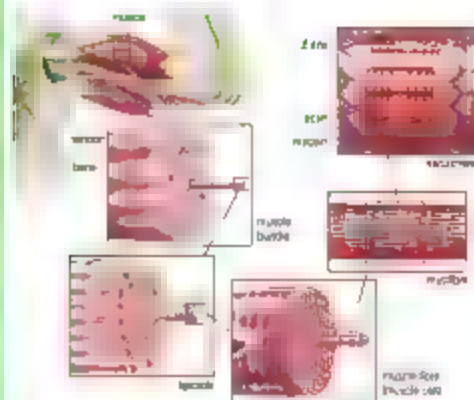


Figure 3.1 Muscle structure (for study)

Muscular System

Smooth Muscles

These muscles are found in the walls of the internal organs, such as in the muscular tissue of the bladder, intestines, stomach and uterus. Stomach works by contraction and relaxation of these muscles during food digestion. Stomach walls contain a group of muscles which are not controlled by us (we have no control on their movements). For this reason these muscles and others which are similar to these muscles, are called **involuntary muscles**.

This type of muscles is found in the structure of the internal organs, such as they are found in the structure of the circulatory system except heart. Smooth muscles consist of cells (muscle fibres) which are spindle shaped. These cells contain one nucleus located in the centre of the muscle cell. These cells have no bright and dark sections. For this reason, they are called **smooth muscles**.



Figure 3.2 Cardiac muscle structure

Cardiac Muscles

These muscles are found in the walls of the heart and they are **involuntary muscles** that are not under our control.

Their cells are striped, short and branched into other branches which are connected with each other.

These cells contain one nucleus located in the centre of muscle cell but sometimes two nuclei may be found.

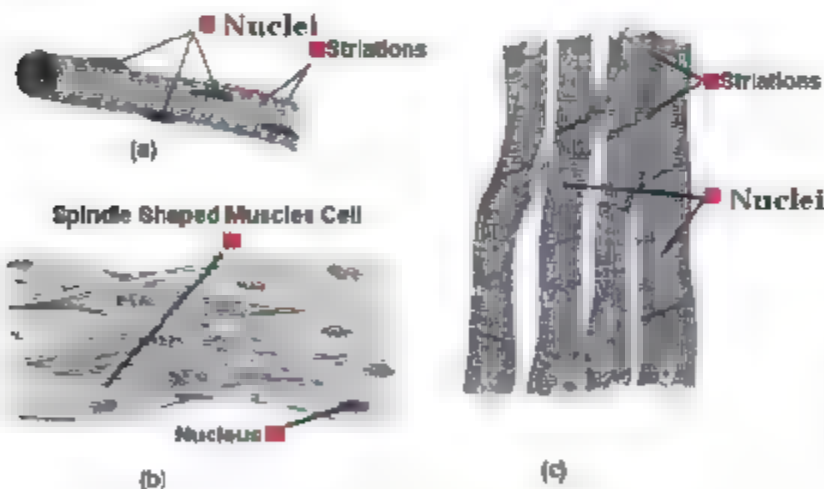


Figure 3.3

- a. Skeletal muscle structure
- b. Smooth muscle structure
- c. Cardiac muscle structure

Activity: Take a piece of meat (muscles) from a sheep or a cow and observe its structure.

Muscular Contraction and Relaxation

When the arm bends through the humerus, the biceps muscle contracts (it is located in the front of the humerus) and the arm moves towards the humerus. When the arm relaxes, the triceps muscle contracts, (it is located behind the humerus) and the arm goes away from the humerus.

From this example, we can conclude that the biceps muscle is a contractor while the triceps muscle is a relaxer. The functions of these two muscles are antagonist (when a muscle contracts, the other relaxes so that these muscles are called as **antagonistic**).

There is also a relaxer muscle when it contracts, the eg straightens in the same line of thigh. There are muscles called **adductor muscles**, which are close to body mid line. When it contracts, the arm becomes closer to the trunk. There are **abductor muscle** which works opposite the closer muscles such as deltoid muscle which surrounds the shoulder. There are **round muscles** which lie obliquely on the neck.

The heartbeats and food movements through the digestive tract (stomach, intestine), are the examples of movement which is resulted by the contraction and relaxation of muscles which are found in the walls of these organs. This operation produces a pressure or a movement on the materials located inside these cavities and this movement pushes the materials into the other parts gradually.

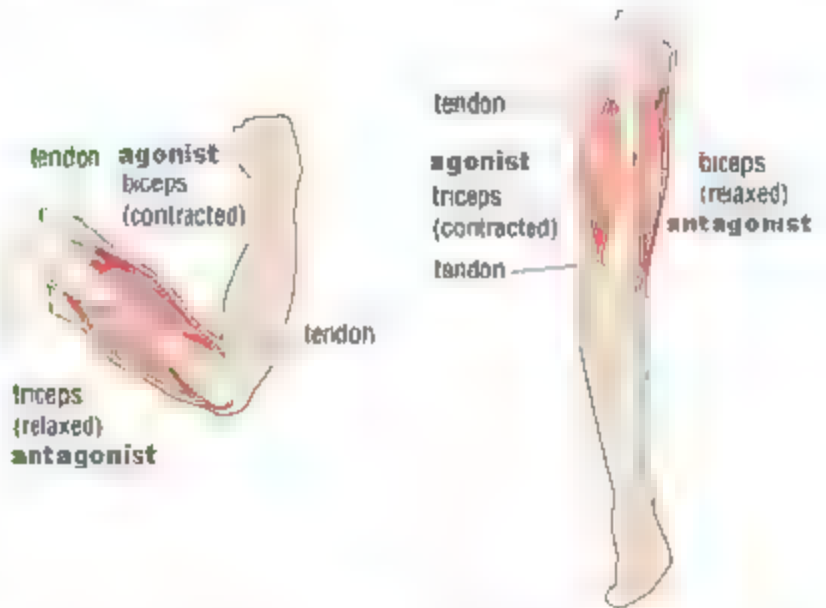


Figure 3.4 Contraction of biceps and triceps muscles (for study)

Muscles receive impulses from nervous system in order to contract and relax. Brain sends electrical impulse to the muscles via spinal nerves and peripheral nervous system. Muscle start to contract and relax depend on impulses from the central nervous system.

Muscle Fatigue

The muscles can not work continuously without stopping, only for a limited period. But if it is forced, the muscle shows weakness in its ability to contraction and relaxation. So it becomes harder and this is called as **muscle fatigue**.

Muscular System

Glucose + Oxygen \rightarrow Carbon dioxide + Water + Lactic acid + Energy

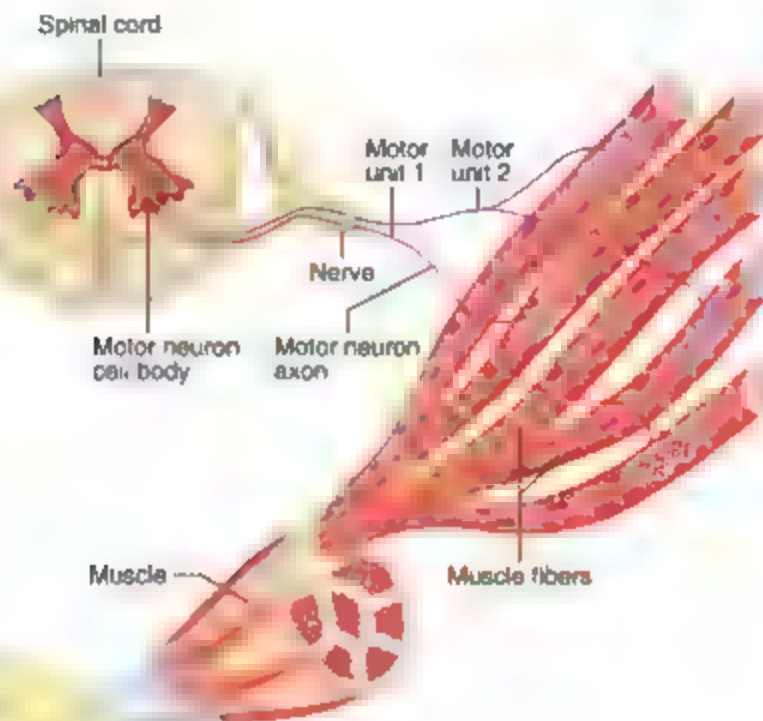
Causes:

The muscle fatigue may caused by

1. Nutritional deficiency in the muscles.
2. Accumulation of toxic waste-materials in the muscles.
3. Weakness of nervous system.
4. Hunger, Insomnia and poor ventilation

Prevention,

1. You should stop working.
2. Provide enough time for relaxation. This helps the body to discharge the accumulated toxic materials from the muscles, to repair the damaged cells and also store the nutrients which are necessary for working of muscles.



Neuro-Muscle Synapse
(for study)

Review

Q.1-Define the followings

Muscle fibers , Muscle fatigue, Tendon, Involuntary muscle, Voluntary muscle

Q.2-Draw the following and write the name of the parts .

- 1-Longitudinal section of cardiac muscle
- 2-Longitudinal section of skeletal muscle
- 3-Longitudinal section of smooth muscle

Q.3- Explain the following :

- 1-The cardiac muscle and the skeletal muscles are called as striated muscle.
- 2-The smooth muscles called involuntary muscles.

Q.4-Complete the followings:

- 1-The number of muscles in human body is _____ muscles.
- 2-The skeletal muscles are the muscles connected with _____ and responsible for _____.
- 3-There are three types of muscles in human body which are _____, _____ and _____.

Q.5-Write the location of the followings

Biceps muscle, Triceps muscle, Smooth muscle, Round muscle

Q.6-Answer the followings:

- 1-What are the characteristics of cardiac muscle?
- 2-What are the methods for preventing the muscle fatigue?
- 3-What are the differences between skeletal muscles and smooth muscles?
- 4-Write the differences between the cardiac muscle and the skeletal muscle?
- 5-Mention the muscle functions
- 6-Write the muscle types and mention the characteristics of each of them?
- 7-Give some examples for voluntary and involuntary muscles.

CHAPTER 4

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

4

Introduction

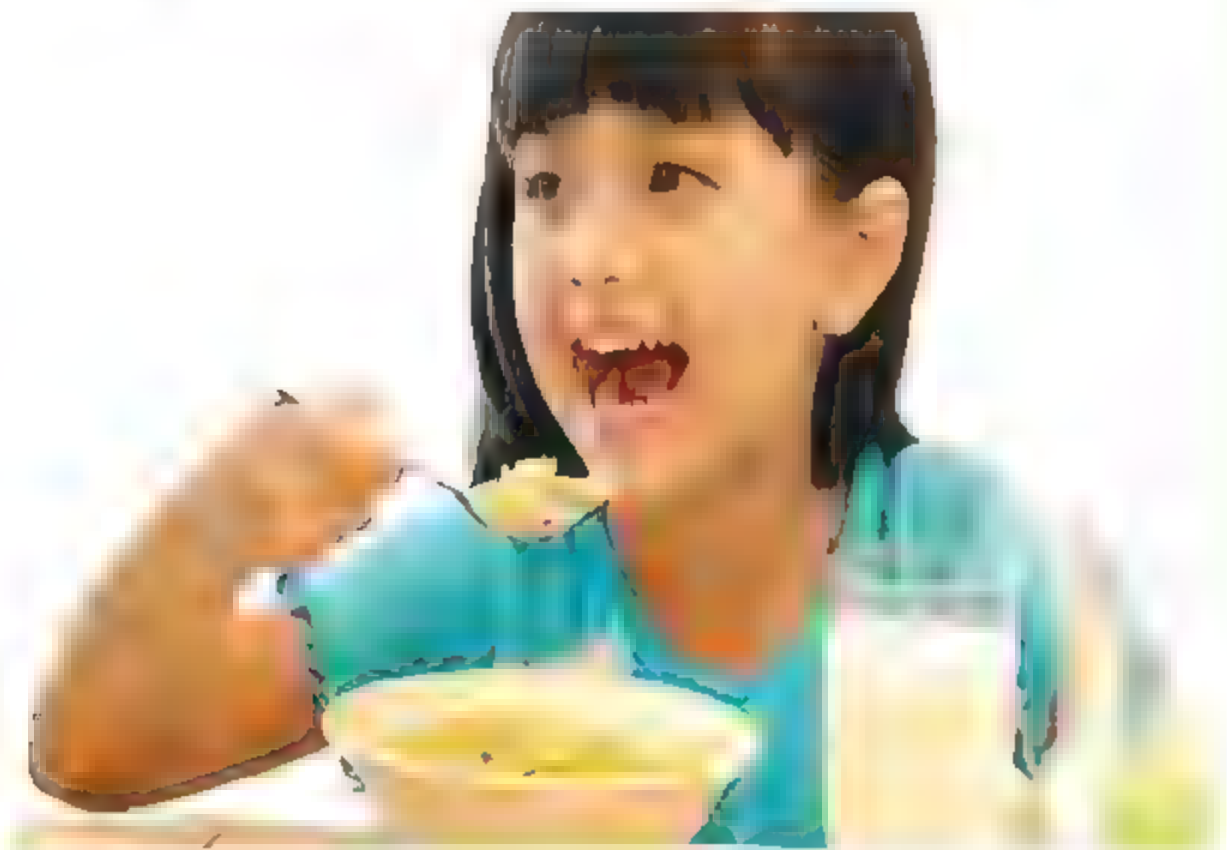
Structure of Digestive System

Associated Glands of Digestive System

Digestion

Absorption

Some Diseases of Digestive System



Introduction

The food is considered as a source of energy and this energy is used by human body to sustain life. Most of the ingested food is in a complex form. So, they cannot be used for utilization of body if they are not digested into smaller units. Digestive system consumes the food and break down the food into smaller units to be ready for absorption by the villi and eliminate undigested materials as faeces through defecation process.

Structure of Digestive System

Digestive system is a long tube which starts with mouth and finishes anus. Its diameter becomes narrow or wide according to its position. There are associated glands on this tube such as salivary glands, liver and pancreas; these glands secrete enzymes and other materials into the digestive tract to help the digestion. Digestive system is composed of mouth, pharynx, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine and large intestine.

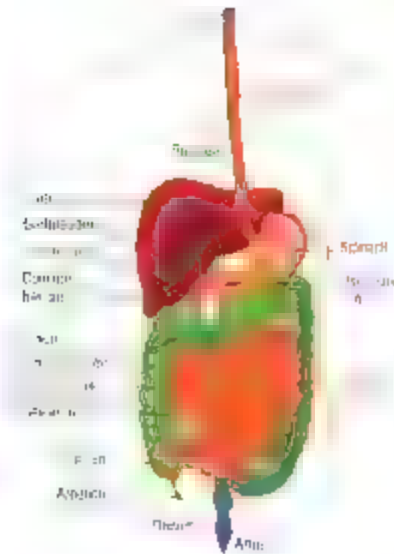


Figure 4.1 Human Digestive System

1 Mouth

It is a cavity surrounded by muscles of cheek, muscles of lips and bony roof covered with mucosa. It ends with pharynx. Mouth is composed of tongue, associated salivary glands and teeth. The teeth are embedded in the gum in the upper and lower jaws.

a. Tongue

It consists of a group of muscles with nerve fibers. The tongue helps speech, detects the tastes, helps chewing and swallowing of food.

b. Teeth

The main functions of teeth are to cut the food into small pieces and to grind the food. There are three types of teeth according to their function and shape.

There are three types of teeth according to their function and shape.

- 1 Incisors** There are four incisors in each jaw. They are located in the middle of the jaw in the front part of the mouth. The function of incisors is to cut the food.
- 2 Canine** There is a pair of canines in upper and lower jaw on the each side of the incisors. Canines are long and they have pointed ends (cusp). Their main function is to tear the food.
- 3 Molar** There are ten molar teeth in each jaw. Their main functions are to chew and to grind the food.

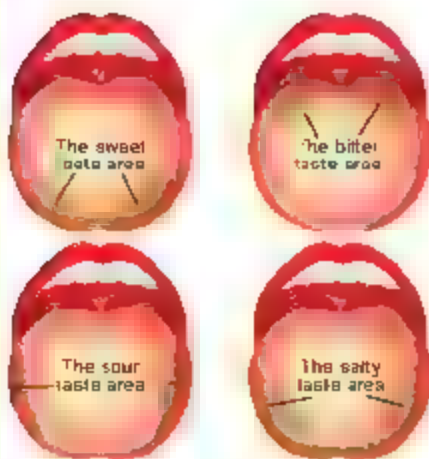


Figure 4.2 Taste Buds on Tongue (for study)

2. Pharynx

It is a muscular cavity lined with mucosa. It is extended from the mouth to the larynx from the anterior and to the oesophagus from the posterior. Pharynx is separated from the larynx by a soft cartilage tissue called **epiglottis**. Epiglottis prevents the entering of food parts into the trachea.

There are two lymphatic glands on both sides of the pharynx. These glands are called **tonsils**. Also there are two tubes (canals) which open to pharynx near the tonsils and these two tubes connect the pharynx with the middle ear. These tubes are called **Eustachian tubes**.

3. Oesophagus

It is a muscular tube which is extended from pharynx to stomach through the neck, chest and diaphragm and then it enters the stomach through the cardiac sphincter. It is about 25 cm long. The oesophagus is (covered) with mucosa. Its walls consist of muscular tissue. When these muscles contract and relax, the food and liquid molecules are pushed downward to stomach. This wave-like motion is called **peristalsis** and it continues along the digestive tract.

4. Stomach

The stomach is located beneath the diaphragm in the left anterior region of the abdomen. It is a muscular organ which consists of many muscular layers covered with crimped mucosa. Crimped mucosa contains glands which secrete gastric juices to digest the food. Stomach is covered with a thin membrane called **periton** from outside. It has two openings, the upper opening called **cardiac sphincter** and the lower opening called **pyloric sphincter**.

Cardiac sphincter prevents the food and gastric juice from returning to oesophagus. Pyloric sphincter controls the movement of the food into the duodenum and prevents the duodenum contents from returning to stomach.

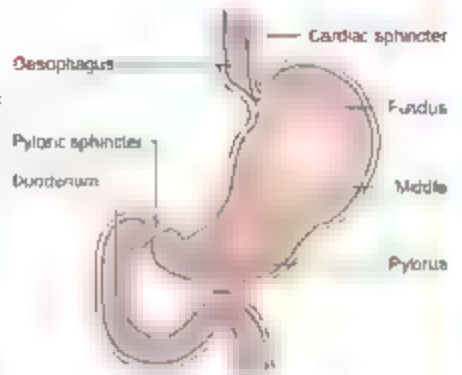


Figure 4.3) Structure of Stomach

Functions of Stomach

- a- To mix the food by peristalsis.
- b- Secretion of **pepsin** enzyme to digest the proteins.
- c- Secretion of HCL (0.2 concentration) to make stomach acidic.
- d- To absorb water, some minerals and vitamins through the walls of it.

5. Small Intestine

It is a long and coiled muscular tube which lies in the middle of the abdominal cavity. It is about 6-7 meters and is attached to a special membrane called **omentum**. The small intestine is covered by mucosa from inside and covered by **periton** from outside.

Small intestine consists of muscular layers and the internal surface has tiny finger-like projections called **villi**. They resist the food movement to complete its digestion and increase the surface area for absorption. Villi contain blood vessels and lymph vessels.

Parts of Small Intestine

Small intestine consists of three parts: duodenum, jejunum and ileum.
a Duodenum: It is the first part of the small intestine, it is about 30 cm. Duodenum is a C shaped and surrounds the pancreas. The pancreatic duct and bile duct both drain into duodenum.

b Jejunum: The section of the small intestine situated between the duodenum and the ileum, whose main function is the absorption of nutrients from digested food. This part of the intestine is generally empty after death.

c Ileum: Ileum is the biggest and the final part of the small intestine.

Functions of Small Intestine

- 1-Neutralising the food coming from the stomach to small intestine, by the effect of bile.
- 2-Completing the digestion of the food which consists of carbohydrates, fats and proteins by the acid digestive juices secreted by small intestine.
- 3-Absorbing the nutrients.
- 4-Pushing the undigested materials into large intestine by its peristalsis.

6. Large Intestine

It is the final part of the digestive tract, its length is about 1.5 meters. Its structure looks like small intestine but it does not have villi in the inner surface.

Parts of Large Intestine

1 Appendix (Cecum): It is a small (about 7 cm) finger-like closed tube. It is located in the right-hand lower part of the abdominal cavity. When the appendix is inflamed, the person suffers from a very hard intestinal colic with coma and vomiting. In this case, the doctor must be visited as soon as possible and appendix is removed by a surgical operation.

2. Colon: It is the second part of the large intestine. Colon is divided into three parts according to its location inside the abdominal cavity.

- a) **Ascending colon:** In the right-hand of the abdominal cavity.
- b) **Transverse colon:** From the right to the left in the abdominal cavity.
- c) **Descending colon:** In the left part of the abdominal cavity. The descending colon is extended into pelvic cavity.

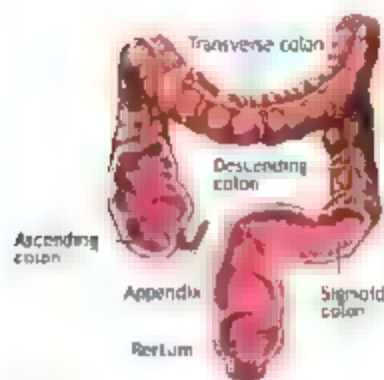


Figure 4.4 Large intestine

Digestive System

3. Rectum It starts after descending colon and it is a straight tube, which is located behind the bladder.

4. Anus Rectum continues with a short duct, which ends at anus opening.

Functions of Large Intestine

- 1-Absorbing the water
- 2-Storing the undigested food materials for a limited time, until they are eliminated.
- 3-Pushing the waste materials to outside of the body from the anus by means of contractions and relaxations of intestinal walls.
- 4-There is no digestion process in the large intestine.

Associated Glands of Digestive System

Salivary Glands

There are three pairs of salivary glands located on the both sides of the face. They are called **parotid glands**, **submandibular glands** and **sublingual glands** according to their locations. These glands secrete concentrated liquid called **saliva**. Saliva contains **ptyalin enzyme** which acts on starch to digest it in the mouth and to convert it into disaccharides. For this reason, the tastes of starchy food become sweet after chewing it.

Liver

It is a dark red, spongy-like organ. It is covered by periton membrane and is located beneath the diaphragm in the right side of the abdomen, next to stomach. Liver cells produce bile liquid. Liver consists of two lobes (left and right lobes), the right one is bigger than the left one. A small sac under the liver called **gallbladder** stores the bile. It is connected to liver by a duct.

Functions of Liver

The most important functions of liver

- 1-Secreting the bile: Bile is a concentrated, dark-green near to yellowish liquid and its taste is bitter. It helps the digestion of fatty materials by breaking them into small pieces.
- 2-Storing the excess amount of carbohydrates as **glycogen**.
- 3-Converting the excess amount of proteins into **urea**. The excess amount of protein is filtered from the blood by kidneys and excreted during urination.
- 4-Manufacturing the **heparin** enzyme which prevents the blood clotting in blood vessels.
- 5-Manufacturing the **prothrombin** and **fibrinogen**, which are important for blood clotting.



Figure 4.5 Salivary Glands (for study)

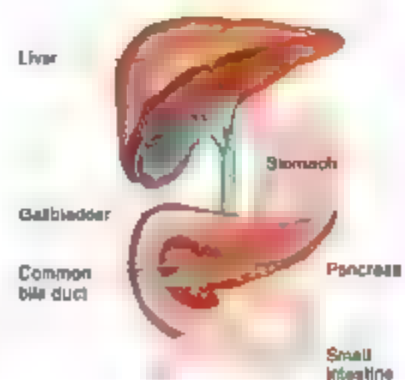


Figure 4.6 Human Liver and Pancreas

Pancreas

It is located between the stomach and duodenum and connected with them by periton membrane. It has a leaf-like shape. The right part of the pancreas is surrounded by duodenum. Inside pancreas, there are tiny ducts which are joined with each other to form the main pancreatic duct.

Digestion

After consuming the food, food undergoes a number of mechanical processes (cutting the food and mixing it with juices) and chemical processes (breaking down the food into smaller units). These processes are necessary for the continuation of life.

Digestion is the breaking down of big food molecules into smaller units to make them ready for absorption. After absorption these sub-units are transported to all cells to be used.

Digestion in Mouth

The process of digestion begins in the mouth. The food molecules are cut and ground into smaller pieces by chewing. With the help of the tongue, the food is mixed with saliva which moistens and softens the food. The ground food mixed with saliva is called as **bolus**.

In addition, the saliva contains ptyalin enzyme which acts on the starchy materials and digests them into smaller sugars. By the contractions and relaxations of tongue and pharynx muscles, the food molecules are pushed into oesophagus and then into the stomach. No chemical digestion takes place in oesophagus.

Digestion in Stomach

The food is mixed with gastric juice by the peristaltic movements of stomach. Gastric juice is secreted by gastric glands and contains hydrochloric acid. It also activates the **pepsin** enzyme which converts the proteins into smaller units. After the food molecules mix with gastric juice in the stomach, the food molecules form a concentrated mass. This concentrated mass is called as **chyme**. Chyme is pushed through the pyloric sphincter into the duodenum.

Digestion in Small Intestine

When the food molecules pass into the small intestine, three types of secretions act on them.

Digestive System

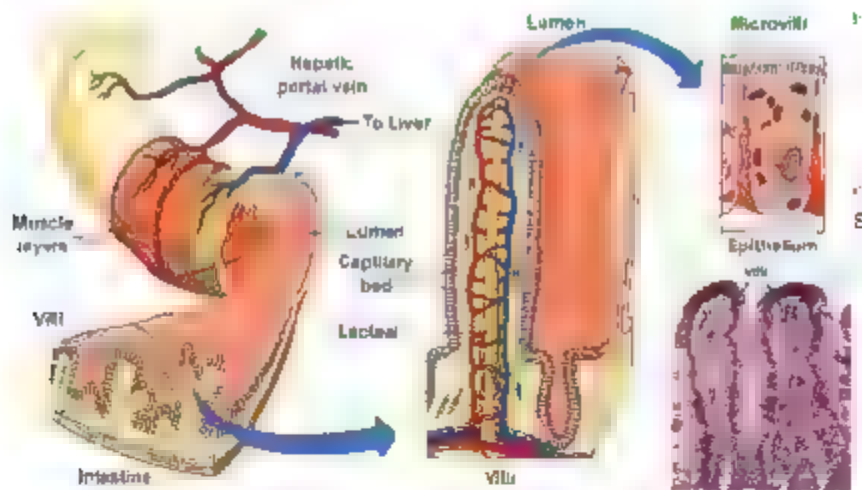


Figure 4.7 Structure of small intestine (for study).

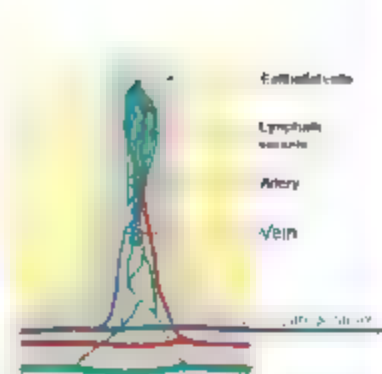


Figure 4.8 Villi

Absorption

- 1- The bile is secreted on chyme, bile helps to digest fat.
- 2- Other pancreas enzymes are secreted to digest proteins and carbohydrates
- 3- Food converted to thick white mass called **chyle**, which contains simple absorbed molecules

Some Diseases of Digestive System

Cholera

It is a contagious disease which is spread quickly and causes epidemic cases. It is caused by special bacterium called **Vibrio cholera**. A German scientist **Robert Koch** (1883) discovered this disease in Egypt. Cholera microbes which are found in food and drinks enter the digestive system through the mouth.

Symptoms:

The signs of this disease appear after about two days. Patient has strong diarrhoea and vomiting. The faeces of the patient look like the rice water. In cholera disease, the diarrhoea causes the loss of a great amount of body liquid and the decreasing of body temperature. Because of this, the epidermis (skin) of patient is crisp. Acute inflammation of intestine and food poisoning are distinguished from cholera by causing very strong intestinal colic in addition to diarrhoea and vomiting.

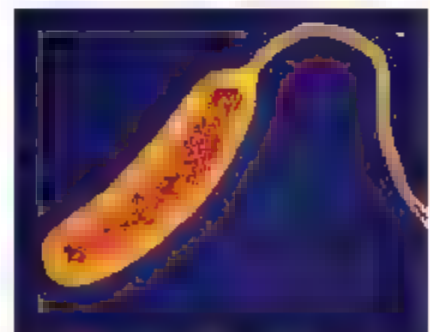


Figure 4.9 Vibrio Cholera

Treatment.

The patient is isolated from residential places to prevent the infection and spreading of this disease. Liquids must be given to the patient to replace the liquids which are lost from the body and special medicines must be given.

Prevention.

The following steps are followed immediately when an infection with this disease occurs

- 1- Isolating the patients in hospitals or sanitation places away from residential area and the visiting must be prevented.
- 2- Confining the people who are in contact with the patients.
- 3- Supervising the drinking water and its sterilization Process.
- 4- Sterilization of wastes of patient with Lysol or phenol or chloride.
- 5- Using insecticides for controlling the insects' transporting microbes to prevent contamination.
- 6- Sterilizing the fruits and vegetables with chloride solution before eating.
- 7- Informing the people about hygiene. Also sterilization of water and food is announced before consuming these.

Typhoid Fever

It is caused by special bacterium called salmonella typhi which infect human by ingestion of food and drinks.

Symptoms:

- 1- Increasing body temperature and strong headache.
- 2- Inappetence and tiredness seen.

Treatment.

- 1- Visiting the physician and starting the necessary treatment as soon as symptoms are observed.
- 2- Taking large amount of sterilized water and relaxation.
- 3- Balance the body temperature.

Prevention

- 1- Don't use the patient's tool and eat unhealthy food.
- 2- Killing the insects by insecticides because they are carrier.
- 3- Washing hands with soap after defecation process.
- 4- Keep the environment clean and taking healthy food.
- 5- Sterilizing the fruits and vegetables before eating.



Amoebic Dysentery

Amoeba causes this disease. This parasite generally stays inside the large intestine. Then, the parasite enters the intestinal wall. After that, the parasite is transported into the liver, lungs or any other organ. It is caused by drinking the contaminated liquids and eating the unwashed food such as lettuce, turnip, parsley which contain the cysts of parasite.

Symptoms:

The symptoms of this disease starts to appear gradually, the patients feel intestinal colic and light diarrhoea occurs, the faces of patients become soft or watery and smell bad. Also the patient feels emaciation and the body temperature increases slightly. The diagnosis of amoebic dysentery is done by the examination of the faeces. This disease changes into chronic amoebic dysentery if the patient is not treated or if the body is low resistant.

Treatment

The patient is treated by resting in the bed and supplying the right diet (semi-liquid). The patient is treated with drugs for reducing the abdominal colic, visiting the physician.

Prevention:

Washing the fruits and vegetables before eating and sterilization of water.

Obesity

If the food taken into body is more than the body requirement, excess amount of food is stored in the body and cause obesity. Especially fats, carbohydrates such as starch and sugars cause the obesity.

Obesity starts by increasing of the body weight and thickening the skin layers. The obesity increases the blood pressure, and causes diabetes, heart diseases.

The obesity can be treated by regulating the diets, reducing the fats and carbohydrates in the diets and performing the physical exercises regularly. When the body weight starts to increase, the obesity can be prevented by reducing the food intake and performing suitable sports.



Taking more food than body requirement than body need causes many health disorders.

Review

Q.1. Define the followings

Ptyalin - Pepsin - Gall bladder - Cecum - Chyle - Villi - Chyme - Tongue - Epiglottis - Larynx - Digestion

Q.2. What are the pathological symptoms of the following diseases

Obesity - Amoebic Dysentery - Cholera

Q.3. Draw the followings and write the names of the parts.

- 1- Liver and pancreas
- 2- Digestive system

Q.4. Write the causes of the followings.

- 1- Food absorption occurs in the villi (villus)
- 2- The epidermis is crisped in the person infected with cholera.
- 3- Presence of villi in the inner surface of small intestine.
- 4- The taste of bread becomes sweet after chewing it in the mouth

Q.5. Complete the followings

- 1- The stomach is located under _____ at the left anterior region of the abdomen
- 2- The liver produces _____ which prevents blood clotting inside the blood vessels
- 3- The saliva contains _____ enzyme which digests the carbohydrates in the mouth and converts them into _____
- 4- Ptylin enzyme digests _____, but pepsin enzyme digests _____
- 5- The small intestine consists of the following parts: _____ and _____
- 6- The associated glands of the digestive system are _____ and _____
- 7- The stomach has two openings, _____ and _____

Q.6. Write the location of the followings

Villi, Liver, Gall bladder, Salivary glands.

Q.7. Answer the followings

- 1- What are the accessory glands of digestive system?
- 2- Explain the digestion in the mouth briefly
- 3- What are the differences between the symptoms of cholera and symptoms of typhoid?
- 4- How does the digestion processes happens in the small intestine?
- 5- Count the parts of digestive system.
- 6- What are the functions of liver?

CHAPTER 5

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

5

Introduction

Blood Circulation System

Types of Blood Circulation

Blood Groups

Blood Clotting

Blood Transfusion

Lymphatic System

Some Diseases of Circulatory System



Introduction

The human circulatory system performs different functions such as

Transportation of oxygen, absorbed nutrients and hormones to the body tissues.

-Transportation of waste products to the excretory organs

-Distribution of heat in the body by means of blood and lymph liquids circulating in reticular vessels which are diffused in the body.

Circulatory system consists of **blood circulation system** and **lymphatic system**.



Blood Circulation System

Blood constantly flows in the closed vessels. Blood starts to circulate from the heart and returns to the heart again. The heart pumps the blood into the arteries. The ends of the arteries are branched and composed of fine capillaries distributed between the body cells. Then, these blood capillaries are accumulated in the veins that transport the blood to the heart. And this cycle repeats. Blood circulation system consists of **blood, heart** and **blood vessels**.

Blood

It is a red coloured, viscous liquid. It is composed of plasma and blood cells. The blood forms about 7% of total body weight and its volume is 4-6 litres in an adult.



Structure of Blood

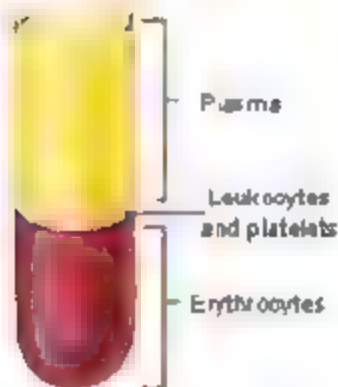
1 Plasma

It is a clear yellow liquid which makes up **55%** of the total volume of blood. It consists of 90% water and 10 % dissolved materials such as absorbed nutrients, salts, antibodies, hormones and some waste materials. Other blood contents float in the blood plasma.

2 Blood Cells

a. Red Blood Cells: Erythrocytes

They are disc shaped cells and thinner in centre. Red blood cells lose their nuclei after a short time of its formation. Its diameter is about 8 micron (1micron = 1/1000 millimetres). There are about 5.2 million red cells in 1mm^3 of the male blood and there are about 5 million red blood cells in 1mm^3 of female blood. The red blood cells contain red pigment called **hemoglobin** that carries O_2 and CO_2 in the body. The hemoglobin is a special protein and contains iron. Lack of red blood cells or hemoglobin in the blood causes **anaemia**. They are formed in the spleen and liver in children before birth while they are formed in the bone marrow after birth.



Structure of Blood

(for study)

Circulatory System

The life period of each red blood cell is about 120 days. The new red blood cells are replaced instead of the old ones. The iron of worn out red blood cells are stored in the liver and bone marrow to produce new red blood cells. They transport O_2 from lungs to body tissues and CO_2 from body tissues to lungs.

b White Blood Cells: Leukocytes

They are colourless and nonconstant (amoeboid) shaped. They have nuclei. Their diameter is about (6-15) micron. There are about 6000 cells in $1mm^3$ of the female blood and there are about 8000 cells in $1mm^3$ of the male blood. They defend body by attacking invading microorganisms or by producing antibodies. The number of white blood cells increases in cases of inflammation, infection with some microbes like bacteria and blood cancer like leukemia. White blood cells are formed both in bone marrow and lymph nodes.

White blood cells found in second group have ability to penetrate the walls of blood capillaries. After its cells are elongated and forms pseudopodia, they act as scavengers and collect the last parts of dead cells and micro-organisms found between the tissue cells. They provide acquired immunity to the body against diseases.

There are two groups of white blood cells

1-Granulocytes, they have granular cytoplasm and lobulated nuclei. They are formed in bone marrow.

2-Agranulocytes; they have non-granular cytoplasm and unlobulated nuclei. They are formed in lymph nodes.

c. Blood Platelets: Thrombocytes

They are very tiny discs or oval shaped cells. They have no nucleus. Its diameter is about 2 micron. There are about 250000 platelets in $1mm^3$ of blood. Platelets are originated from platelet-producing cells found in the bone marrow. They provide blood clotting after an injury or a bleeding. The platelets come together and form clumps in the area of injury.

WHITE BLOOD CELL

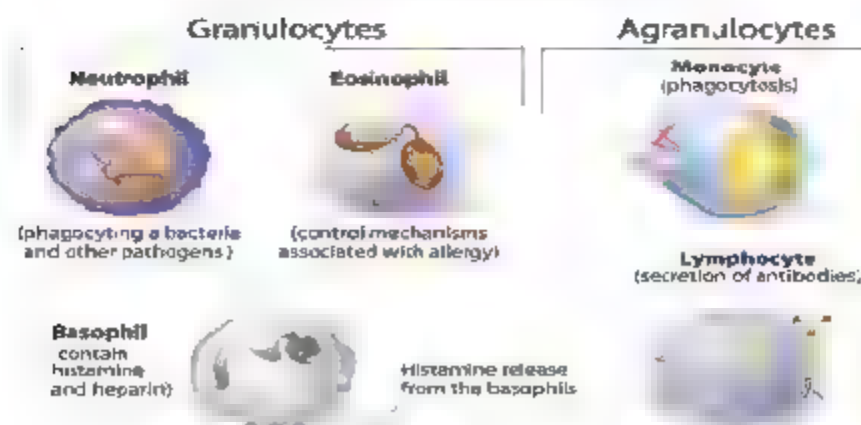


Figure 5.1 White Blood Cells Types

Heart

Heart is a conical muscular organ found in the chest cavity between the lungs, slightly to the left. You can feel heart beats in the left region between the fifth and sixth ribs. From outside, heart is surrounded by a double membrane called the **pericardium**. There is a fluid between the two membranes. This fluid decreases the friction and provides the working of heart easily.

Anatomically the heart consists of two sides: right and left. These sides are separated by a muscular wall (septum) and each side is divided into two chambers (**atrium and ventricle**). So the heart is composed of four chambers; 2 atria and 2 ventricles.

Atria are small chambers found at the top of the heart and they have thin walls. **Ventricles** are bigger chambers found at the lower part of the heart and they have thick walls. Atria and ventricles are separated from each other by valves. They are

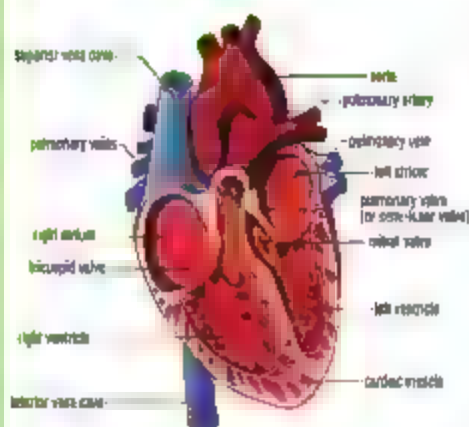


Figure 5.2 Heart Structure
(for study)

1-Tricuspid valve is found on the right side of the heart. It separates right atrium and right ventricle. It has three cusps. So that, it is known as tricuspid valve. It controls the flow of blood from atrium to ventricle.

2-Mitral valve (bicuspid) is found on the left side of the heart. It separates left atrium and left ventricle. It has only two cusps. So that, it is known as mitral valve (bicuspid). It prevents the back flow of blood.

3-Semilunar valves are two valves. One of them is found between the left ventricle and aorta (aortic valve). The other is found between the right ventricle and pulmonary artery (pulmonary valve). They prevent the back flow of blood into the right and left ventricles from the aorta and the pulmonary artery.

Heart Beat

The contractions and relaxations of the heart are called as **heart beats**. The number of heartbeats in a healthy person is about **72 beats** in a minute in resting.

Blood Vessels

There are three types of blood vessels in human body.

These blood vessels are:

- 1-Arteries.
- 2-Veins.
- 3-Capillaries.

1. Arteries

They transport blood from heart to body organs. All arteries transport oxygenated blood except pulmonary arteries. The colour of this blood is bright red. They are fibrous muscular tubes and they have thick walls. They are located deeply in the body except radial artery located at carpus which is found under the skin (physician can feel the patient's pulse from radial artery). Blood flow is provided with the pressure formed by ventricular contractions in arteries. Cutting of any artery causes loss of great amount of blood and stopping this bleeding is very difficult.

2 Veins

They transport blood from body tissues to heart. All veins transport de-oxygenated blood except pulmonary veins. Their walls are thinner and less elastic than the walls of arteries. Veins are closer to the body surface. The colour of de-oxygenated blood is bluish-red. There are small valves inside the veins to prevent back flow of blood because there is no pressure in veins which provide blood flowing. The flowing of blood in the veins is slow. So when it is cut, the bleeding can be stopped easily.

3. Blood Capillaries

They are microscopic vessels between the ends of arteries and beginnings of veins. Their walls are very thin and they have no muscles. Also their walls are covered by single layered epithelial cells. The flowing of blood in the blood capillaries is slow and their thin walls make the material exchange easier between blood and body cells also while blood cells can move through the walls of capillaries easily.

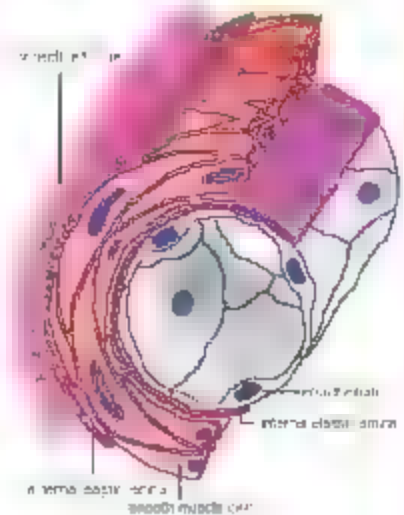
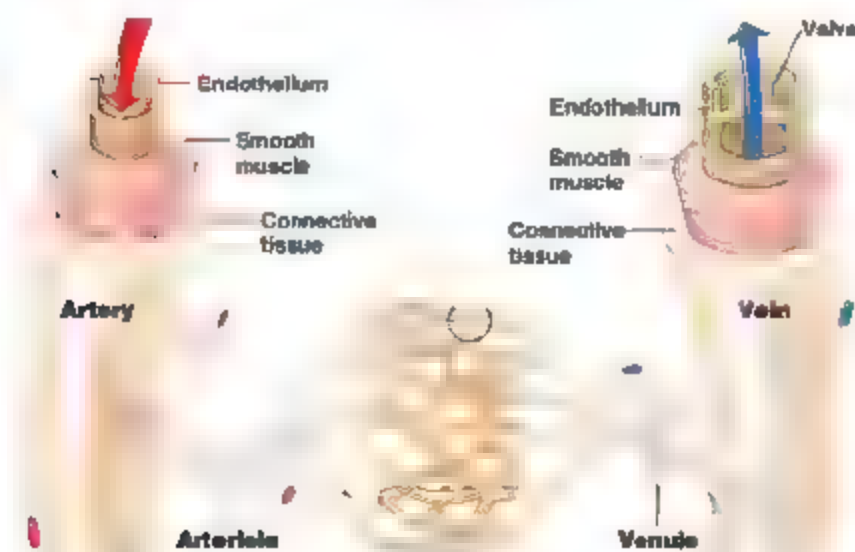


Figure 5.3 Structure of blood
capillary wall
to x100

Figure 5.4 Bood vessels
(for study)

4. Blood Vessels Connected with Heart

A- Veins

1-Superior Vena Cava: It collects de-oxygenated blood from the body parts located above the diaphragm and transports it to right atrium.

2-Inferior Vena Cava It collects de-oxygenated blood from the body parts located below the diaphragm and transports it into right atrium

3-Pulmonary veins There are four pulmonary veins. They collect oxygenated blood from lungs and transport it into left atrium

4-Cardiac (coronary) veins a group of small veins collect the de-oxygenated blood from the heart muscles. These small veins are connected with each other and form a vein which ends at right atrium.

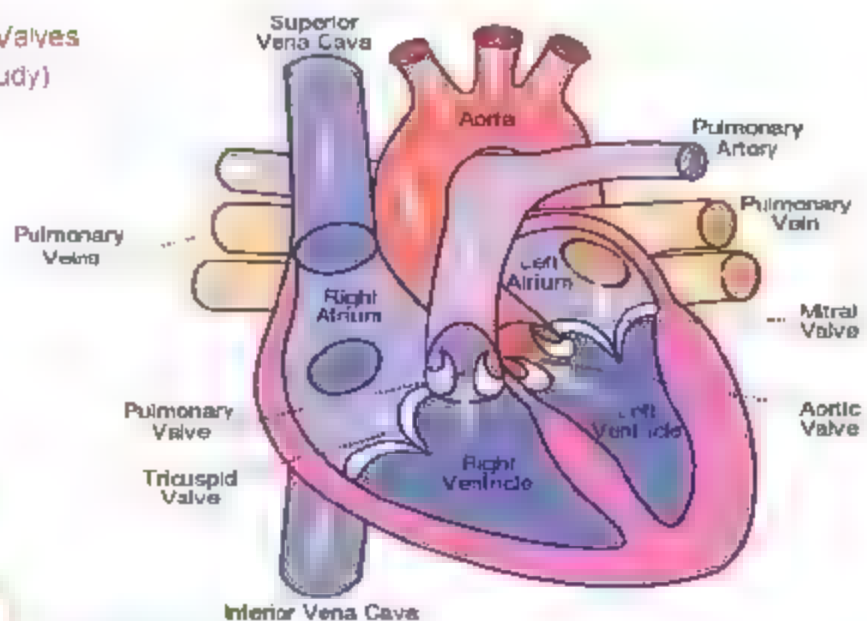
B- Arteries

1-Pulmonary artery It transports the de-oxygenated blood from right ventricle to lungs. It is branched into two parts and each branch goes to each lung

2-Aorta It is the largest blood vessel and the most branched vessel. The aorta extends from left ventricle; it transports oxygenated blood from heart to all body tissues (except the lungs)

3-Cardiac (coronary) arteries pair of small arteries branch from the aorta just as it emerges from the heart. They nourish the heart muscles.

Figure 5.5 Heart Valves and Arteries (for study)



ECG (Electrocardiogram)



It is a special machine that draws the contraction and relaxation of atria and ventricles. Contains electrical poles which are positioned on chest, arms and legs of the patient. Its importance is to give information about heart activities.

Types of Blood Circulation

There are three main types of blood circulation in body

1- Systemic Circulation (Large Blood Circulation)

1- It occurs between heart and other body parts. The aim of this circulation is to transport oxygen to all body cells and remove poisonous carbon dioxide from these cells

2- The aorta branches into smaller arteries, arterioles and capillaries respectively. From capillaries, oxygen and food molecules are given to body cells. Carbon dioxide diffuses into blood so blood becomes de-oxygenated.

3- The blood flows from capillaries to veins. These big veins transport the de-oxygenated blood to right atrium. Systemic circulation is completed here and pulmonary circulation follows it and these cycles are repeated again and again.

2- Pulmonary circulation (small blood circulation)

1 It occurs between heart and lungs. The aim of pulmonary circulation is to charge blood with oxygen and to remove the carbon dioxide from body. The de-oxygenated blood coming from all body cells is carried to right atrium through the superior and inferior vena cava.

2- The blood flows from right ventricle into the pulmonary arteries. pulmonary arteries divide into capillaries which surround the gas exchange units. These units are called **alveoli**. Air diffuses from alveoli into the capillaries and carbon dioxide in blood pass into alveoli to be exhaled.

3- In the lungs, blood becomes oxygenated. pulmonary veins transport oxygenated blood to heart again

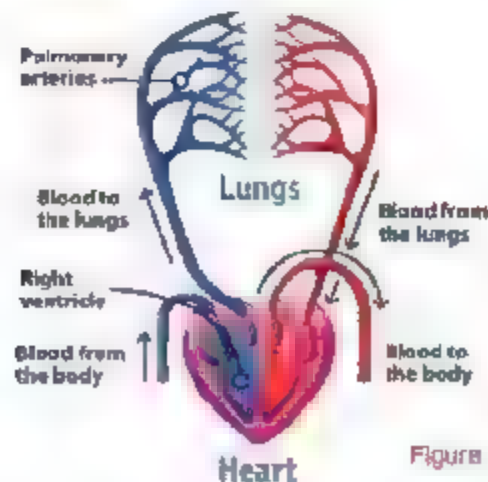


Figure 5.8 Pulmonary Blood Circulation

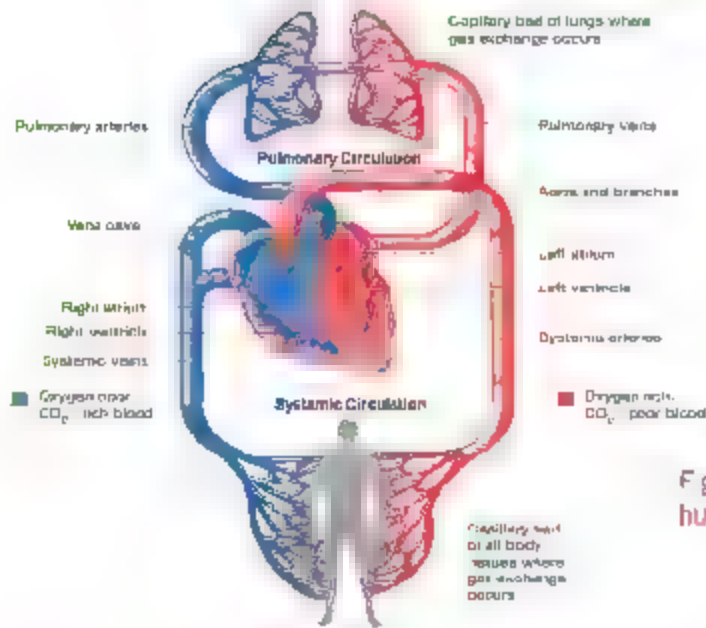


Figure 5.7 Blood circulation in human body (for study,

3- Portal Circulation

- 1-Portal circulation is a part of the systemic circulation.
- 2-The blood coming from the digestive organs (intestine) which contains absorbed nutrients does not go directly into the heart.
- 3-Blood goes to the liver by the portal vein which enters the liver. Liver regulates the amount of nutrients in the blood.
- 4- hepatic vein which leaves the liver delivers blood into the inferior vena cava which transports it to the heart.

Blood Groups

There are four different blood groups. Examining the blood groups is important during blood transfusion from one person to another. If the blood of donor (who gives blood) does not fit the blood of recipient (who takes blood), red blood cells will be deposited in some organs and tissues, these groups are

- 1-Group (A)
- 2-Group (B)
- 3-Group (AB)
- 4-Group (O)

(O) blood group can give blood to all groups so it is called general donor and AB blood group can accept blood from all others so it is called general recipient.

Circulatory System

Blood Group	A	B	AB	O
A	Can Receive	Can't Receive	Can't Receive	Can Receive
B	Can't Receive	Can Receive	Can Receive	Can Receive
AB	Can Receive	Can Receive	Can Receive	Can Receive
O	Can't Receive	Can't Receive	Can't Receive	Can Receive

Table (5.1) Blood Transfusion Between Blood Groups

Rh factor

Some people have another protein in their blood called **Rh factor**, or **lyzen** while some people do not have this factor. If the surfaces of the RBCs contain Rh factor, this blood is called as **Rh (+)**. If there is no Rh factor on the surface of the RBCs, this blood group is called as **Rh (-)**. 85% of people are Rh (+) and 15% of people is (Rh-)

This factor must be examined during blood transfusions. Rh (+) bloods can accept from both Rh (+) and Rh (-) but Rh (-) bloods can accept from only Rh (-). This factor also affects the marriages. If the blood group of mother is Rh (-) while father's is Rh (+), the Rh (+) fetus will be in danger. Because the mother's body can produce antibodies against the antigens of baby.

Blood Clotting

It is the solidification of the blood to stop bleeding to prevent blood loss from an injury. In some people, this process is not carried out properly depending on a genetic disease called **hemophilia**. In hemophilic people, a simple wound or an accident may cause death because of losing so much blood.

How does blood clotting occur?

1-When a bleeding occurs, the blood platelets are broken and release a certain enzyme called **thromboplastine**. This enzyme converts the **prothrombin** into **thrombin** by means of the calcium ions.

2-Thrombin converts the **fibrinogen** into **fibrin** which is a sticky substance.

3-Fibrin collects the red blood cells and platelets and forms a solid mass. The blood clot closes the injured area, so bleeding stops.

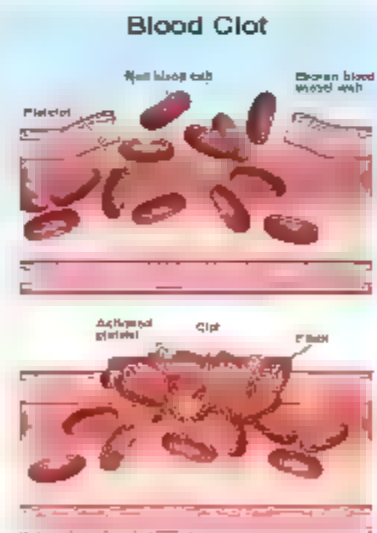
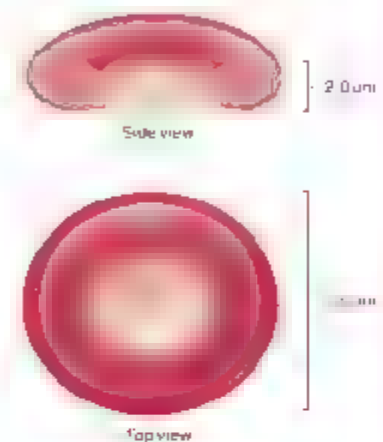
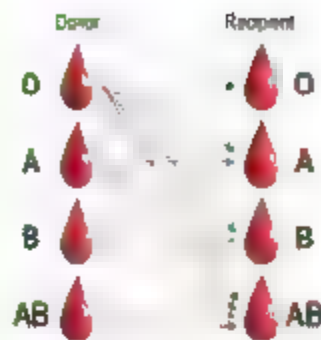


Figure 5.8 RBCs and Blood Clotting for study.



Blood Transfusion

Blood manufacturing is not possible in factories or laboratories, because blood contains living cells. Also all traits are failed to use the animal's blood instead of the human blood or to substitute the loss of the blood. For this reason the human can receive blood only from another human. Blood donation is a national and humanitarian serves.

There are some conditions to blood transfusion.

- 1- The age of person who donor blood mustn't be younger than 17 and older than 55
- 2- Woman who donor blood must not be pregnant or nursing the child

The hospitals store the blood in glass tubes or plastic containers which contain heparin. **Heparin** prevents the blood clotting during the blood storage and blood must be stored in special refrigerators. Also each container must be labelled by writing the blood group and donation date. If the blood is stored more than three weeks, this blood can not be transfused to the patients.

Lymphatic System

The **lymphatic system** composed of lymph, lymphatic vessels, lymph nodes (glands) and some organs. During the circulation in capillaries, the water, simple food nutrients and oxygen diffuses into the intercellular space.

Additionally, small quantity of blood plasma is filtered into the intercellular space. This plasma is called as **tissue fluid**, when this fluid is absorbed by the lymphatic vessels, it is called **lymph**. The structure of the lymph looks like the blood but it does not contain red blood cells. The lymph contains white blood cells which penetrates the walls of blood capillaries by means of amoebic motion.

Lymphatic vessels

Lymphatic vessels collect the lymph or tissue fluid and waste products from the intercellular space and transport them into the blood. Also there are valves in lymphatic vessels which provide the flowing of lymph in one direction.

Lymphatic Nodes

In the meeting points of lymph vessels some swellings form. These swellings are called as **lymph nodes**, or lymph glands. These nodes contain a great amount of white blood cells. They clear the lymph from bacteria and other harmful materials.

The lymphatic nodes are distributed in different body parts such as limbs and neck (**tonsils**). These nodes may swell and may be inflamed as a result of resistance against bacteria.

Lymphatic Ducts

Lymphatic ducts are distributed in different parts of the body. Their contents are secreted into two main ducts.

1- Right lymphatic duct: It collects the lymph from upper right parts of the body, head, neck, trachea and some parts of the liver and transports it into the right subclavian vein near the heart.

2- Left lymphatic duct or thoracic duct: It is the largest lymphatic duct in the body. It collects the lymph from the other parts of body and transports it to the left subclavian vein.

Spleen

Spleen is the largest organ of the lymphatic system, it is a bright red organ located beneath the stomach. It looks like the lymphatic nodes but it is connected with blood instead of lymph. The spleen stores a great amount of the blood and contributes in maintaining of blood percentage in the blood vessels.

The spleen produces red blood cells when the bone marrow is not producing them. It breaks down and decomposes old red blood cells, thus iron returns into the blood. Also the spleen clears the blood from debris inside it. The spleen becomes enlarged when it is infected with some diseases such as **malaria** and **anaemia**.

Stethoscope

It is an instrument used by doctors to listen to patient's heart or breathing.

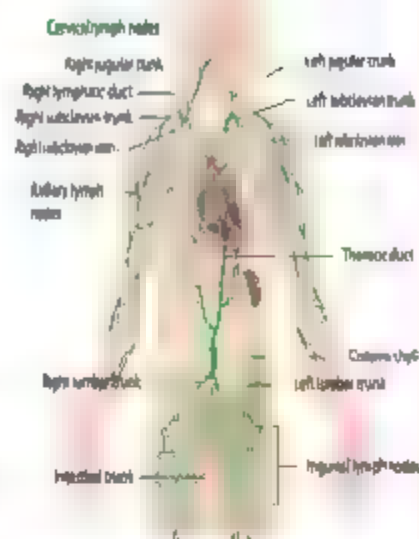


Figure 5.9 Human lymphatic system (to study)

Some Diseases of the Circulatory System

The circulatory system is affected with number of diseases, such as arteriosclerosis, high and low blood pressure, haemorrhage and heart diseases.

Blood Pressure

Some people suffer from high blood pressure whereas others suffer from low blood pressure. Both cases are dangerous for human. **Blood pressure** is the force of the blood on the walls of arteries due to contractions of ventricles.

The blood pressure is measured by special apparatus called **sphygmomanometer** which is fixed on the radius artery. When the ventricles contract, the blood pressure increases and when the ventricles relax, the blood pressure decreases.

The blood pressure varies according to people and also it varies in the same person depending on the mood situation. The blood pressure in children is less than adults and it is less in women than in men. The blood pressure reduces during sleeping and it increases during awakening, when working and performing sports.

The average high blood pressure is between (12-15)mm Hg but the average low blood pressure is between (8-9)mm Hg. The continuous high blood pressure (**hypertension**) causes damage on the walls of the fine arteries.

Increasing the percentage of fats and salts in the meals causes the hypertension. Also nervousness, overeat, kidney inflammation and arteriosclerosis have a great effect on the high blood pressure.

Prevention,

The person must have both body and mental health, regulate the eating times, reduce the fat level in the meals and eat more fruits and vegetables.

Heart Attack

It is a physiological heart disease. Several heart diseases and irregular heartbeats can cause a strong pain in the chest and sometimes the heart stops completely. This condition causes sudden death and it is called **heart attack**.



Arteriosclerosis and high blood pressure increase the risk of heart attack.

Prevention,

We must keep ourselves away from the causes such as smoking, drinking alcohol and hard physical actions. Visiting the physician is important when you feel any pain in the chest or any other symptoms mentioned before.

Haemophilia,

Haemophilia is a genetic disease. The bleeding does not stop in hemophilic people in normal period and genetic structure of the blood is different. Also breaking the blood platelets is difficult when an injury occurs. This disease is generally seen in males also it can be seen in females but hemophilic females can live until puberty.

Anaemia

Deficiency of the iron in the blood causes the anaemia, also the deficiency of vitamin B12 causes the anaemia. These deficiencies reduce the formation of the hemoglobin. Different parasites such as the *Engelstoma* worms and Malaria cause the anaemia. In addition, chronic bleeding causes the anaemia.

Symptoms & Treatment;

Pale face and eyes, general weakness, inappetence and indigestion are seen. The diagnosis of anaemia is done by the examination of hemoglobin percentage in the blood. The patient is treated by removing the causing factors and consuming diets which are rich in vitamins, proteins and iron. Also the pills which are given to the patient must contain iron compounds (pills, liquid or intramuscular injection).

Review

Q.1- Define the followings.

Lymph node, Hemoglobin, Tricuspid valve, Heart attack, Blood platelets, Haemophilia, Heart beat, Blood pressure, Blood plasma.

Q.2-Draw the following and write the name of the parts

1. Longitudinal section of heart.
2. Blood circulation in Human body

Q.3-Write the places (location) of the followings.

Heart, Spleen, Bicuspid valve, Rh factor.

Q.4-Write the symptoms of the following diseases.

Heart attack, Anemia

Q.5-Write the functions (effects, importance) of the followings

Small blood circulation, Lymph node, Heparin, aorta

Q.6-Write the differences between the followings.

- 1-Arteries and Veins
- 2-Red and White blood cells.

Q.7-Answer the followings.

- 1-How does blood clotting occur?
- 2-What is the importance of spleen for the body?
- 3-What are the conditions of blood transfusion?

Q.8- Give the reasons of the followings-

- 1-The oxygenated blood does not mix with de-oxygenated blood in heart.
- 2-The walls of blood capillaries are very thin
- 3-A person who carries the blood group (O) is called as general donor.
- 4-Blood clotting does not occur in blood vessels.
- 5-Sometimes the death occurs, when the blood is transferred to a person.

Q.9- Complete the followings.

- 1-The person who carries blood group _____, can take blood from all other groups, while the person who carries blood group _____ can give blood to all other groups.
- 2-The hemoglobin is responsible for transporting _____ and _____.
- 3-The pulmonary artery leaves out from _____ and carries the blood to _____.
- 4-The blood circulation from right ventricle into lungs and returning to the left atrium called _____.
- 5-_____ and _____ examples for lymphatic nodes.

CHAPTER 6

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

6

Introduction

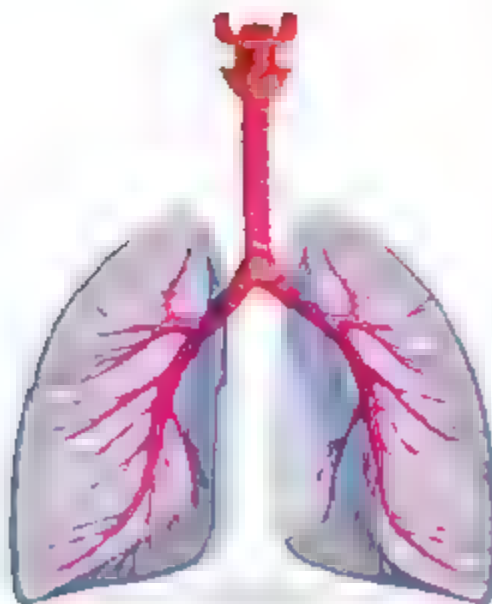
Structure of Respiratory System

Respiration Mechanism

External Respiration

Internal Respiration

Some Diseases of Respiratory System



Introduction

In addition to food, all living things need oxygen to survive. Respiration is a chemical process which produces energy from food inside the living cells. In this process, food is catabolized by oxygen and energy is produced from food. The chemical equation of respiration is,



Living things use this energy to perform all life activities, such as movement, growth, reproduction and nutrition. Body cells obtain necessary oxygen from the blood which carries oxygen from lungs to body cells and also blood carries carbon dioxide from body cells to the lungs. At the end CO_2 is removed from body by lungs.

Structure of Respiratory System

Human respiratory system consists of the followings

1-Nasal cavity

It consists of two ducts which penetrate the skull. From inside it is combined with inner nostrils and from outside combined with outer nostrils. Nasal cavity is covered by mucous membrane which moistens the air passing through it. Also there are small hairs at the entrance of the nostrils. Hairs and mucous layer which is secreted by special glands prevent the entering of the dust particles, microbes and large particles -such as dust- inside the lungs by trapping them. Also, the mucous membrane contains blood capillaries which warm the air that goes to lungs.

2-Pharynx

It is a common passage between the digestive system and respiratory system. Mouth and nose are connected to each other at the posterior region of pharynx. The air coming from nose or mouth passes into the larynx through the pharynx.

3-Larynx

It is a cone shaped structure which is lined with mucous membrane and located above the trachea. It consists of nine pieces of cartilages. These cartilages are combined with each other by an elastic membrane. The most important piece called **Adam's apple** is a C-shaped cartilage and can be felt in the neck. It consists of two connected pieces that can be seen in the neck. The second important cartilage is called **epiglottis**. Epiglottis is a valve which closes the larynx during swallowing. It prevents the entering of food molecules into trachea.

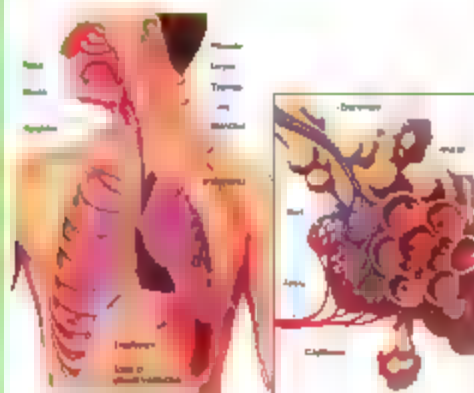


Figure 6.1 Human respiratory system (for study)



Figure 6.2 Larynx (for study)

Respiratory System

Inside the larynx cavity, there is a pair of membranes called **vocal cords**. They are connected with first cartilage at the top and third cartilage at the bottom. Also inside the larynx cavity, there are other two pairs of membranes called **non-vocal cords**. During the speech the vocal cords vibrate and sound is produced because the air (exhaled air) leaving from the lungs passes over the vocal cords. For this reason the larynx is called as **voice box**.

4- Trachea

It is a tube which is located in the chest in front of the oesophagus. Its length is 12 cm and its width is 2,5 cm. Trachea is always open so the air can enter and leave out easily. Because it is composed of (16-20) C-shaped cartilages which keep the trachea open. At the back of the trachea, these cartilages are interconnected by smooth muscles. Because of this, trachea is not circle (ring shaped) completely. This structure helps oesophagus to expand when the big food molecules pass through it.

The inner surface of the trachea is covered by ciliated mucousal membrane. The mucous glands secrete mucous which moistens the air and the cilia catch and throw out the foreign particles. Trachea is divided into two branches and each branch goes to each lung. These branches are called as **bronchi** (singular: **bronchus**). Also the left bronchus is longer than the right bronchus. The main bronchi are divided into smaller branches which are called **bronchioles** and located in the lungs. In the lungs, bronchioles are subdivided into air sacs which consist of small rooms. These small rooms are called as **alveoli**. Alveoli have thin walls surrounded by a network of blood capillaries which are branched from pulmonary artery. The exchange of gas between blood and environment occurs through the walls of the alveoli.

5-Lungs

The lungs are spongy and conical shaped organs. They are located in the chest cavity. The thoracic cavity is separated from abdominal cavity by a muscular wall called **diaphragm**. The right lung is bigger than the left lung. The right lung has three lobes and the left lung has two lobes.

Lung Membranes

Each lung is surrounded by a thin and double layer membrane called **pleura**. There is a space between these two layers, this space is called **pleural cavity**. Also this cavity contains small amount of fluid which facilitates the working of lungs during breathing. This fluid is called as **pleural fluid**. The inner layer of pleura attached to the lungs is called as visceral pleura membrane but the outer layer of the pleura attached to the walls of the chest is called as parietal pleura membrane.

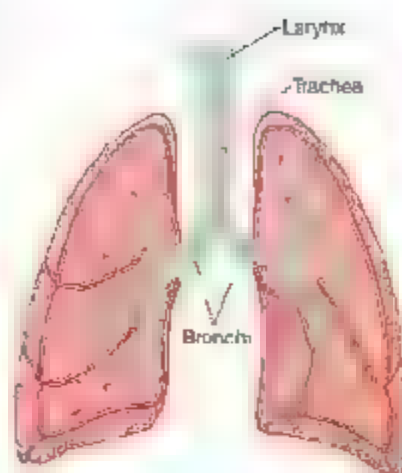


Figure 6.3 Lungs Trachea and bronchi



Figure 6.4 Lung membranes

Lungs perform the gas exchange between the air found in alveoli and blood capillaries found on the walls of the alveoli.

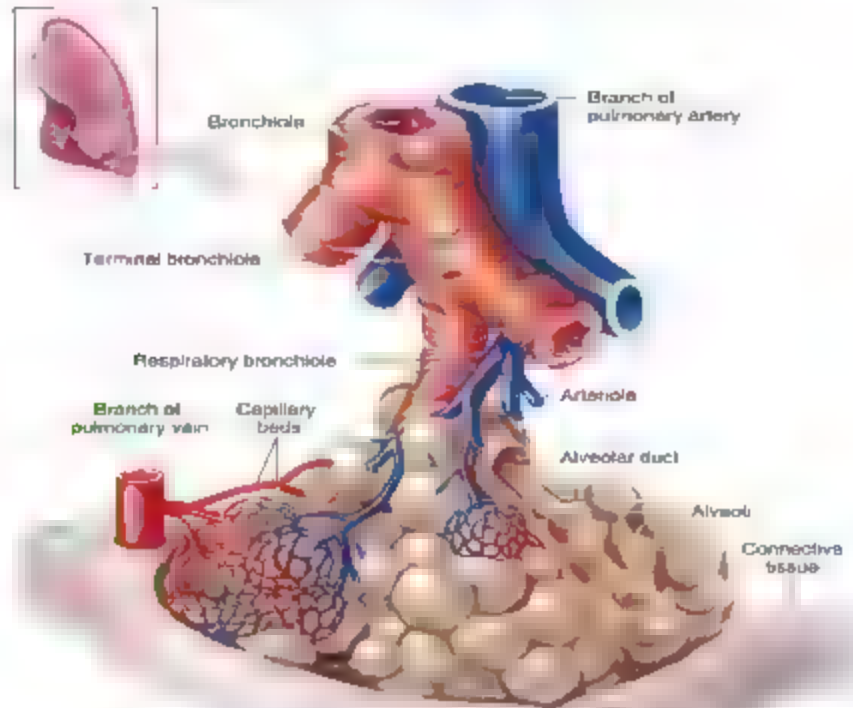


Figure 6.5 Structure of Alveoli (for study)

Respiration Mechanism

Sneezing is your body's way of removing irritants from your nose or throat. A sneeze is a powerful expulsion of air that is involuntary, which means you cannot control it. Sneezing often happens suddenly.

Inhalation, or breathing in, is the intake of air into the lungs. Exhalation, or breathing out, is the expulsion of air from the lungs.

During inhalation, diaphragm contracts and becomes flattened and intercostal muscles found between the ribs contract. So, inner pressure of the lungs decreases and the volume of chest cavity increases. At the end, the air passes through the respiratory organs and enters the lungs.

During exhalation, diaphragm and ribs return to normal position, diaphragm relaxes and intercostal muscles relax. So, inner pressure of the lungs increases and the volume of thoracic cavity decreases. At the end the expulsion of air from the lungs to outside happens.

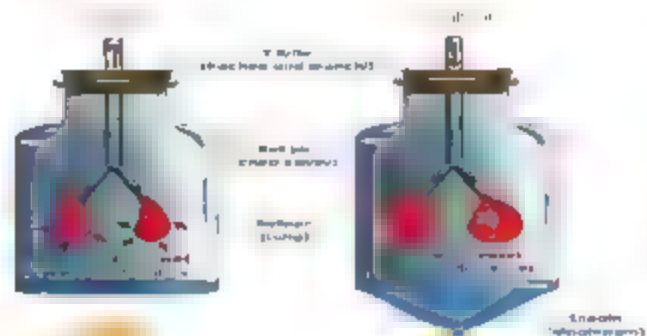


Figure 6.6 Demonstration of Breathing Mechanism (for study)

External Respiration

During the inhalation, the air enters the lungs and fills the alveoli which have thin walls. The oxygen diffuses from alveoli to the blood capillaries and blood becomes oxygenated. At the same time, the carbon dioxide and water vapour diffuse from blood to alveoli and they are removed by exhalation. This operation of gas exchange between the blood and alveoli is called **external respiration** (or pulmonary respiration). External respiration provides gas exchange between an organism and its environment.

Internal Respiration

Gas exchange takes place between body tissues and blood; the oxygen passes from blood to body cells while needed energy is produced to perform metabolic activities in the body. At the end of this energy producing process, the carbon dioxide and water vapour are produced and they pass into the blood so blood becomes de-oxygenated. This operation of gas exchange is called **internal respiration**. After that, this de-oxygenated blood is transferred into the pulmonary alveoli located in the lungs to discharge these wastes and these wastes are thrown out by exhalation. Internal respiration provides gas exchange between blood and body cells.

Some Diseases of Respiratory System

Respiratory system is exposed to much more microbial effects than other body systems. For this reason, disorders of the respiratory system are more.

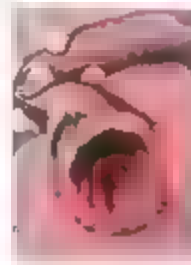
Catarrhal Bronchitis

Catarrhal Bronchitis is the inflammation of the bronchi. There are different types and degrees of catarrhal bronchitis, such as simple type which is not associated with increasing body temperature and strong type which is associated with increasing body temperature. This disease affects the children and weak adults in the cases of tonsillitis and common cold.

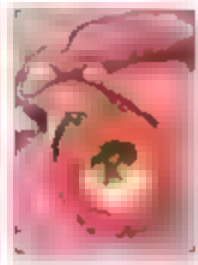
Symptoms:

- 1-The patient infected with catarrhal bronchitis, suffers from strong and dry cough. Then it changes to cough contaminated with blood Phlegm.
- 2-Patient's body temperature increases.
- 3-Sometimes, it is possible to hear strong sounds when the patient breathes because of the respiratory difficulties which last few days and then disappear. As a result, this condition changes to chronic disease and the patient becomes worse and coughs stronger.

Normal bronchi



Bronchitis



Remedy

- 1- Patient must take enough rest and drink much fluids as usual
- 2- Decreasing body temperature by using wet towel
- 3- Using handkerchief when coughing and sneezing
- 4- Wearing suitable clothes during winter

Prevention

- 1- Pay high attention to self cleaning
- 2- Avoid staying in bad ventilated places
- 3- Stay away from patients with such diseases
- 4- Exercising regularly and eating food rich with Vitamin C

Pulmonary Tuberculosis (T.B)

Pulmonary tuberculosis was a common disease and it spread all over the world. This disease is caused by a rod shaped bacteria called **Koch's bacillus**. Koch's bacillus was discovered by **Robert Koch** in 1882. This disease spreads out by means of some factors easily such as very crowded places, malnutrition and lack of applied hygienic methods.

Symptoms

This disease starts gradually with clear signs such as:

- 1- Inappetence, losing ability to work, feeling tired.
- 2- Patient loses weight gradually.
- 3- At the beginning of this disease, patient suffers from night and dry cough.
- 4- Body temperature and sweating increase. If the disease continues, the strength of the cough increases especially during the night and it changes into cough contaminated with bloody phlegm.

But all these symptoms are not enough for the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis. For this reason, the suspected patient must be sent to the hospital and some clinical tests must be done such as, x-ray of chest, examination of the patient's phlegm under the microscope to look for Koch's bacillus.

Remedy

- 1- Taking treatments according to physician instructions
- 2- Eating food rich in proteins and vitamins
- 3- Don't smoke and avoid staying in smoking and polluted areas.
- 4- Keep away from physical activities during infection period,



Prevention,

To prevent from tuberculosis we must consider the following points

- 1- Vaccination the children with (B.C.G) vaccine in early age
- 2- Spitting on the ground must be prevented.
- 3- We must take care of hygienic conditions in general places.
- 4- We must sterilize the milk and milk products.
- 5- When a person feels any symptoms of this disease, he must visit the physician
- 6- Smoking and drinking alcohol is dangerous because it reduces the body immunity
- 7- Good living conditions are provided, like good nutrition and fresh air

Whooping Cough

Whooping cough is a common and very contagious disease. It infects the children between the ages of 1-8 years. This disease spreads in the towns much more than in villages, because of the crowded and air pollution. The incubation period of whooping coughs microbe is one week or two weeks. This disease spreads mostly during spring and autumn. The infected person gains **permanent immunity** from this disease.

Symptoms:

This disease has two stages.

- 1- inflammation of pharynx. And the upper part of trachea is inflamed and simple cough is seen. This stage lasts about ten days.
- 2- the coughing becomes heavier and changes to a strong attack. This attack lasts about 2-3 minutes and sometimes patients vomit. When the coughing attack increases the patient's face become bluish or reddish, bleeding may happen in the nose and the lower regions of the eyes. The coughing attack increases when the patient expose to cold air and smoke

Remedy

- 1- Visiting doctor is necessary if one of the symptoms is noticed.
- 2- Isolate the infected child from other children.
- 3- Child must be in good ventilated place

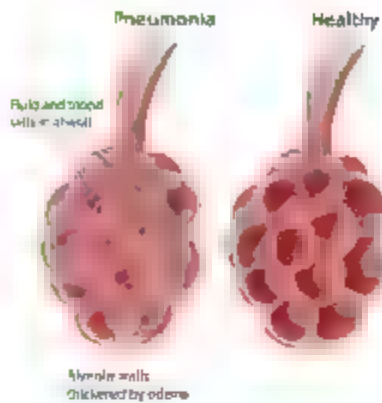
Prevention;

1- Vaccination of the children, with triple-vaccine once a month, for three months. This vaccination starts from the third month. The vaccination is repeated after one year.

It contains the vaccines against the diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

2- Keep out the children from contacting with infected patients.

3- Sterilization of the patients' tools contaminated with microbes, their rooms and beds.



Pneumonia

It is a dangerous disease and caused by a bacteria called **Pneumonia** sp. These bacteria infect the lungs and cause loss of function.

Symptoms;

- 1- Body temperature increases.
- 2- Pale face, strong headache, tiredness and increasing heart rate.
- 3- Contaminated cough with greenish phlegm.

Remedy

- 1- Visiting the physician and taking the necessary antibiotics.
- 2- Taking food rich in calories and vitamins.
- 3- Providing the fresh air for patient.

Prevention;

- 1- Infected patients must be isolated.
- 2- Doing exercises and staying away from contaminated places.
- 3- Avoid smoking.
- 4- Using handkerchiefs while coughing.

Lung Cancer

Lung cancer is seen especially in men because of smoking much. The risk of lung cancer in smokers is 15-30 times more than in non-smokers. This percentage increases in smokers who swallow the smoke and start smoking at early age.

According to the anatomical studies, some changes are seen in smokers' lungs and bronchi. The strength of these changes depends on the number of smoked cigarettes per day. In non-smokers' lungs, there is less or no change seen in people who gave up smoking.



There are some other reasons which cause lung cancer such as the air contaminated with smoke and other materials which are produced from the factories, vehicles, trains and different mechanical engines.

These factories, vehicles, trains and different mechanical engines use different types of fuels and kerosene or its products. Because of these reasons the risk of lung cancer in towns is higher than in villages.

Symptoms:

1. Increasing body temperature and sweating at night
2. Hard breathing and dry cough in early stages
3. General weakness and inappetence.
4. Cough contaminated with blood in late stages.

Remedy

1. Visiting the physician when any of the symptoms seen.
2. Treatment may be needed chemotherapy or exposing to the radiation to prevent cancer cells separation.
3. Infected part of lung can be removed by medical surgery.

Prevention:

1. stay away from polluted and bad ventilation places
2. Avoid smoking or being around smokers in same room.
3. Avoid alcohol and non diagnosed drugs because they are weaken body immunity

Asthma

It is an illness that makes it difficult to breathe and infects the respiratory tract of human. Dust particles which enter the respiratory tract make it narrow because they are allergens for patient.

Symptoms

1. Breathing difficulties
2. Dry cough with vomiting
3. Pain in the chest.
4. Decreasing movement ability.

Treatment

1. Visiting the physician and taking necessary drugs
2. Using special sprays which dilate the bronchi
3. Avoid being in crowded and polluted places

Prevention:

1. Avoid smoking.
2. Wearing a mask or using wet towels if it is necessary. Especially during sand storms which are common in Iraq.
3. Doing exercises regularly like walking in uncrowded places.

Review

Q1-Define the followings

Respiration, Vocal cords, Epiglottis, Larynx, Alveoli.

Q2-Write the causes of the followings.

- 1- The inner surface of trachea is covered by the ciliated mucosal membrane.
- 2- Presence of hair in nasal cavity
- 3- Activity and ability of lung getting less because of smoking.
- 4- The larynx is called as voice box.
- 5- The food does not enter the respiratory pathway during eating.
- 6- The trachea consists of C-shaped cartilage rings.

Q3-Complete the followings.

- 1- The respiration is a chemical operation which produce _____, _____, _____ from food.
- 2- The bronchi are branched in the lungs into smaller branches called _____ which are subdivided into air sacs which consist of many small rooms called _____.
- 3- The scientist, _____ is considered as the first scientist who described the tuberculosis bacteria.

Q4-Write the location of the followings.

Vocal cords, Larynx, Alveolus.

Q5-Write the symptoms of the following diseases.

Pulmonary tuberculosis, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Whooping cough

Q6- How long the incubation period for the Whooping cough disease?

Q7-Answer the followings

- 1- Explain the mechanism of respiration (Inspiration and expiration)
- 2- What are the preventive methods against the whooping cough?
- 3- What is the effect of smoking on the respiratory system.
- 4- Count the organs of human respiratory system?
- 5- How can you keep your respiratory system healthy?

CHAPTER 7

EXCRETION

7

Introduction

Types of Excretory System

Renal Excretion

Some Diseases of Excretory System

Skin Excretion



Introduction

Inside of the unicellular or multicellular organisms, harmful materials are produced as a result of food metabolism. These harmful materials are called as **wastes**. Living things must discharge these wastes. Because they cause toxicosis and obstruction of biological functions if they accumulate and not discharge. Therefore, excretion is removing of wastes which are produced in metabolic reactions. Excretion keeps the balance between the cells and environment. Also excretion regulates the water and salt balance.

Types of Excretion in Human

Excretion can be divided into four types.

1-Digestive excretion Faeces composed of undigested food materials, water, bacteria and dead cells, are thrown out by digestive tract.

2-Pulmonary excretion Carbon dioxide and water vapour are removed by respiratory system.

3-Renal excretion Blood is filtered from excess amount of water and harmful materials such as urea and then these wastes are thrown out by urinary system.

4-Skin excretion: Excess amount of water, salts, urea and small amount of CO_2 are thrown out by skin.

Urinary System

Structure of Urinary System

Renal excretion is carried out by urinary system. It consists of the following organs.

1. Kidneys

There are two kidneys, each one is located on the back wall of the abdominal cavity on the each side of the vertebral column. Each kidney is bean shaped and its concave side towards the vertebral column. Kidneys are surrounded by a thin membrane called **capsule**.

Each kidney consists of two main layers: **cortex** and **medulla**. Cortex is the outer layer of the kidney and it is red coloured. Kidney consists of microscopic filtering units called **nephrons**.

Medulla is the inner part of the kidney and it is light coloured. It is striped and similar to rays because it contains many urinary tubules. There is a cavity in the centre of the medulla called as **pelvis**. It is the beginning of the ureter which extends inside the kidney. Renal arteries nourish the kidneys and renal veins remove the wastes from kidneys.

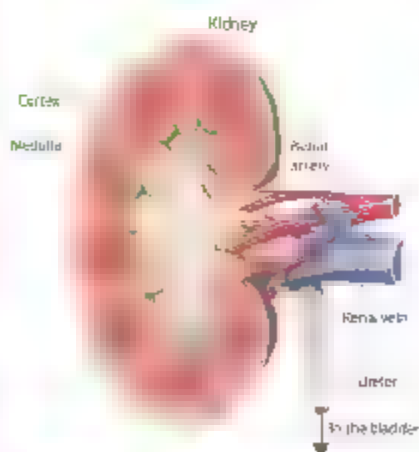


Figure 7.1 Structure of kidney

Excretion

2. Ureters

They are muscular tubes which connect the kidneys and the back wall of the bladder. They transport urine from kidneys to bladder. Each ureter consists of smooth muscles and each one is 22 cm long.

3. Urinary Bladder

It is a sac which stores urine and it consists of smooth muscles (involuntary). In the connection point of the bladder with urethra, there are circular striated (voluntary) muscles. These muscles are voluntary muscles.

Some Diseases of Urinary System

Diabetes

We have learned that, the pancreas secretes insulin hormone which provides the storing of glucose in liver and muscle cells. In the case of some pancreas disorders, the secretion of insulin hormone decreases so the level of glucose increases in blood. Increasing sugar level damages some organs especially eyes, skin and kidneys. A great amount of glucose is discharged from body with the urine to balance glucose level in blood but this is not a normal condition. This disease is called as **Diabetes Mellitus**.

Symptoms: The important symptoms of diabetes mellitus are: getting tired very quickly, loss of weight, thirst and repetition of urination.

Treatment: Infected person is treated by injecting insulin or taking tablets which help to reduce the sugar level in the blood. So, the taken insulin substitutes the deficiency of insulin hormone which is secreted by the pancreas. Also the patients must eat food materials which contain less starch and sugar.

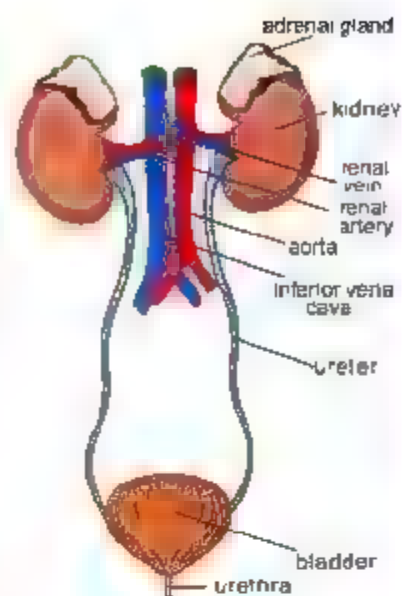


Figure 7.2 Urinary system in human



In a study published in Europe, researchers have shown that drinking just one can of sugary soda per day increases the chance of diabetes by over 20%.

Albuminuria

In healthy kidneys, protein particles are not filtered because they are too large. In the case of some diseases like kidney inflammation kidney can not perform its function normally and the protein materials like albumin are filtered and discharged from body with urine. This disease is called as **Albuminuria**.

Symptoms

- 1- Anemia and pale face
- 2- Yellowish urine with hyper urination
- 3- Burning during urination due to urinary tract inflammation.
- 4- Many red bumps seen on legs

Remedy

- 1 Reduce the protein and salts in food
- 2- Drink more water

Kidney stones

As a result of some physiological, nutritional and pathological disorders, the amount of dissolved salts increases in the blood in some people. Increasing the amount of salts in the blood causes an increase in the salt filtration when passing through urinary units in the kidney.

If an abnormality happens in the function of the urinary system, salt precipitation happens and these salts change to stones in the kidney pelvis, ureters or urinary bladder. The most important salts precipitated in the kidney are phosphate and oxalate.

Symptoms

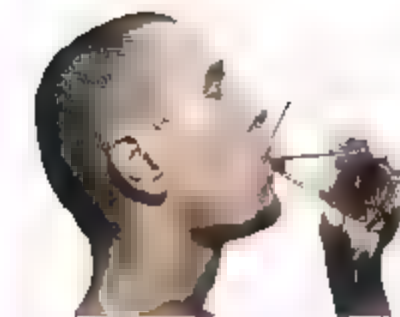
- 1 Patient urinates frequently and feels severe pains in the lumbar region or the body sides.
- 2- Sometimes bloody-urination occurs because of injuries in the walls of urinary tract. These injuries are caused by stones.
- 3- Renal colic occurs due to the movement of stones

Remedy

- 1 Patients must reduce eating the food which contain phosphate and oxalate such as tomato
- 2- Advise the specialist physician immediately



Kidney Stones



Drink enough water for your kidney health

Skin Excretion

Skin and Its Importance

Skin is a cover which surrounds the body and protects it from external effects. In addition, it discharges the waste materials which are formed in the body. The human skin contains sweat glands which have an important role in discharging process.

These glands remove some excess water, some salts, urea and a little carbon dioxide from the body. The importance of sweat glands in discharging process is very clear when the weather becomes very hot and when the human performs a hard muscular work. In these cases, the human loses a great amount of water and salts through the skin.

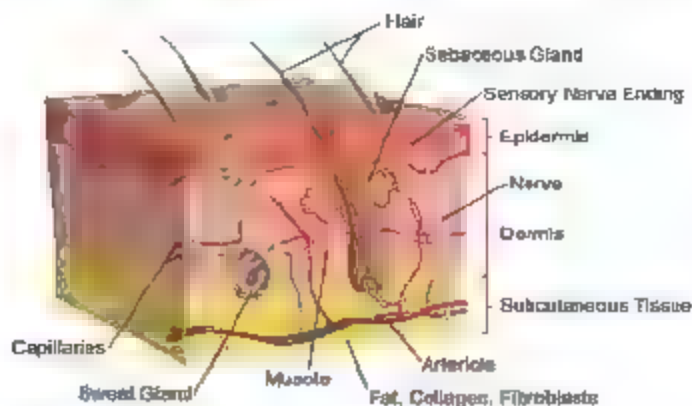


Figure 7.3 Structure of skin in human (for study)

Structure of Skin

Human skin consists of two main layers: outermost layer called **epidermis** and innermost layer called **dermis**.

1. Epidermis

Epidermis is composed of two layers: outer layer called **keratin layer** and inner layer called **germinative (Malpighian) layer**. The outer layer of the epidermis and contains no blood vessels and nerve branches. Keratin layer is a tough substance composed of dead cells connected with each other. These dead cells are removed gradually from the body surface during washing or itching and replaced by new keratinized cells pushed out from germinative layer.

Germinative layer is the second layer of the epidermis. It is found under the keratin layer. Germinative layer consists of living cells which have ability to divide and produce new cells. This layer contains the nerve fibres ends and sweat gland ducts but contains no blood vessels, for this reason it gets nutrients from blood plasma filtered from dermis layer. The colour of skin depends on pigment materials in the germinative layer. If a person exposures to the sun light, these pigments materials increased.

2. Dermis

This layer consists of living tissues and contains connective tissue, blood vessels and nerves. The connective tissue gives elasticity and strength to the skin.

The surface of the dermis layer is wavy and this wavy structure forms **dermis papillae**. The walls of dermis papillae contain blood vessels and nerve ends which represent the sense of touch in the human.

Skin Accessories

1. Hair

They are thin keratinized threads originated from epidermis layer. Each hair consists of hair shaft, hair follicle, hair root and sebaceous glands. Sebaceous glands secrete a fatty liquid over the skin surface and this fatty liquid keeps the skin from cracking and drying. Also each follicle is connected to the fibers of smooth muscle. The contraction of these fibers erects the hair and elevates the skin around the hair.

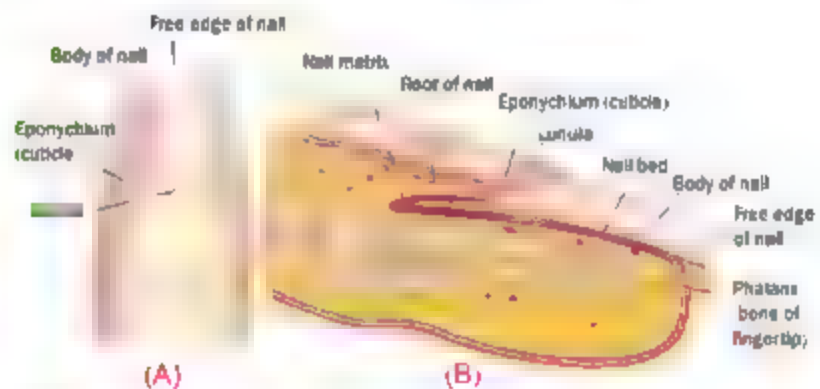


Figure 7.4 Structure of nail in human. (A) External structure, (B) Internal anatomy (for study)

2. Nails

They are hard structures, composed of hard, horn-like, keratinized dead cells which are originated from epidermis. A nail has a root embedded in the dermis. The nails protect the fingers and toe tips. It is necessary to cut the nails periodically and length of the nails must not be long from the ends of fingers.

3. Skin Glands

a. Sebaceous Glands

The sebaceous glands are associated with hair and they secrete fatty liquids which keep the skin from cracking and drying.

b. Mammary Glands

They secrete milk that contains nutrients for infant. The necessary materials for infant are extracted from mothers blood. It is found that the probability of being infected by blood cancer is more in mothers who don't nurse their infants.

Excretion

c. Sweat Glands

Sweat gland is a thin tube coiled at the base situated in the dermis layer. Sweat glands are surrounded by blood capillaries.

The duct of glands passes through skin layers and opens to out by a minute depression called **pore**. These pores are found on the surface of the skin. In human skin, there are about two or three million sweat glands distributed throughout the body.

Sweating

Sweat contains 99% of water and 1% of solvent solid materials such as sodium salts, small amount of urea, some fatty acids and amino acids. Skin discharges these wastes materials so it supports the excretion process.

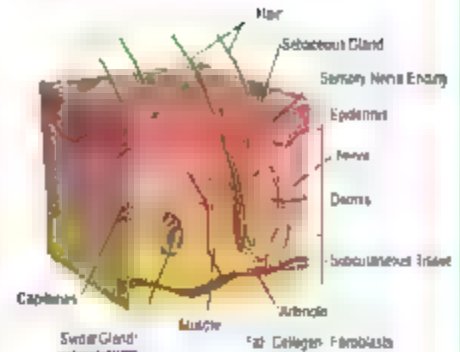
The most important factor that increases and reduces the sweating is environmental temperature. Sweating may happen as a result of psychological conditions such as fear. This type of sweating is called cold sweating. Muscular activity (hard exercise) increases the sweating such as running. Also, sweating increases in the case of tiredness. But, sweating decreases in the case of rest or working quietly.

In some diseases, sweating considered as important symptoms such as fever or anemia.

Health of Skin

As you know that, skin is very important for body health; because of this, we must take care of it by following points:

- 1- Have bath periodically.
- 2- Keep your skin away from strong sun light.
- 3- Don't press on adolescent acne. they are natural result of some hormones.
- 4- Don't get tattoo on your skin because it can cause allergic skin reactions.
- 5- The clothes must not be too tight and adhere to the skin, because it limits the muscle movement and blood circulation (especially using the belt lighteners).
- 6- We must visit the physician when we notice the appearance of some skin diseases or appearance of abnormal symptoms on the body such as scarring or spots and others, for its diagnosis and treating it before it spreads.
- 7- The internal clothes which contact the skin must not be rough and harsh such as woolen clothes which irritate the skin and cause the scratching.



Figures 7.5 Sweat Gland position and Sweat Components (for study)

Review

Q1-Define the followings:

Excretion, Sebaceous glands, Sweat glands, Malpighian layer

Q2-Draw the followings and write the names of their parts:

- 1- Structure of kidney.
- 2-Human urinary system.

Q3-Write the causes of the following:

- 1-A person infected with albuminuria must reduce the amount of protein in food.
- 2-The sebaceous glands are associated with hair.
- 3-The skin is important for keeping and balancing the body temperature.
- 4-Insulin hormone is injected to patients infected with diabetes.

Q4-Complete the followings:

- 1-The ureter is a muscular tube its length is cm.
- 2-The epidermis consists of two layers, the outer layer is called and the inner layer is called
- 3-The skin is composed of two layers, the outer layer is and the inner layer is
- 4-The urinary system consists of the following organs, and
- 5- The kidney consists of two main layers, and
- 6- The skin accessories are and

Q5- Write the symptoms of the following diseases

Diabetes , Kidney stones

Q6- Write the location of the followings:

Sebaceous glands, Pelvis, Nephrons,

Q7- Answer the followings:

- 1-Write the types of excretion in human.
- 2- What is the structure of hair?
- 3- What are the functions of skin?
- 4- How can we take care of the skin?

CHAPTER 8

REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

8

Contents:

Introduction

Male Reproductive System

Female Reproductive System

Secondary Sexual Characteristics

Fertilization and Pregnancy

Twins

Effects of Alcohol and Smoking on Pregnancy

Chapter Review



Introduction

Reproduction is the production of new individuals (offspring). The main purpose of reproduction is to continue the existence of the living things. There are different reproduction methods in living things, but all of these methods increase the number of living things and transfer the characteristic from one generation to another. Human beings have reproductive organs which are different in males and females.

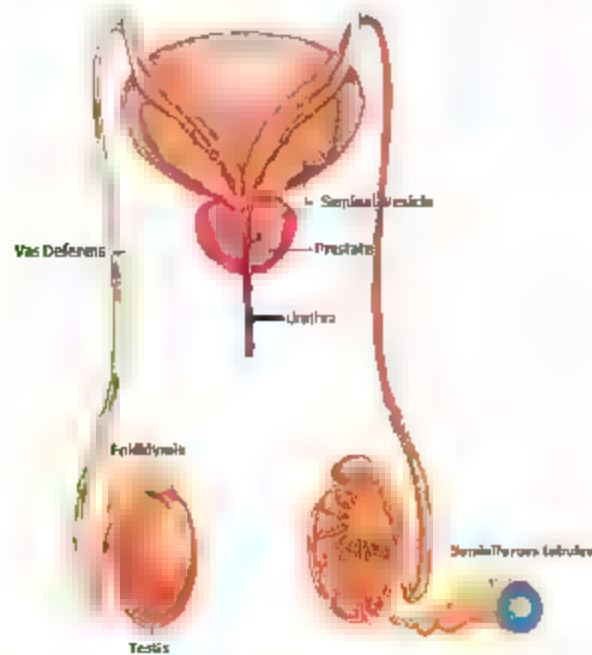


Figure 8.1 Structure of male reproductive system

Male Reproductive System

Male reproductive system consists of **glands** which produce sperms, **ducts** which pass through these glands and **additional organs** which facilitate the sperm transmission.

Testes

They are two oval shaped glands. These glands produce male reproductive cells called **sperms** and hormones which are responsible for secondary sexual characteristics in male such as beard and moustache. After the formation of sperms in each testis, sperms pass through the long coiled tubules which lead to a bigger tube to form vas deferens.

Vas-deferens ducts

They are a pair of canals (ducts) which transport sperms from testis (or epididymis) to **urethra**. **Epididymis** is a long coiled tube found at the beginning of the each vas-deferens duct. Sperms are stored here till maturation. Each Vas-deferens duct opens to urethra at the neck of bladder. Urethra opens to out by the male sexual organ.

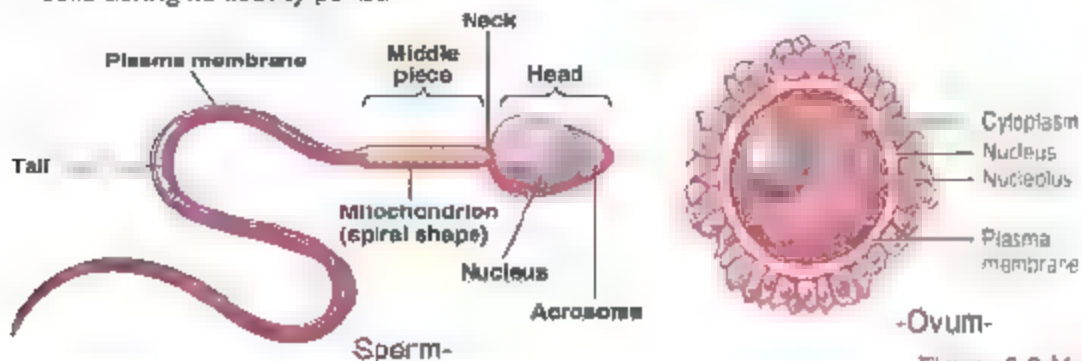
Reproductive System

Seminal Vesicles

There are two sacs at the end of each vas-deferens duct nearby the neck of bladder. These sacs or vesicles are called seminal vesicles. They store sperms after maturation.

Associated Glands

There are associated glands in the male reproductive system. They secrete different liquids to protect, maintain and to facilitate the movement of male reproductive cells. These glands are **Prostate Gland** and **Cowper's Glands**. The male reaches the puberty during the age of 15 years. Male reproductive cell consists of head, short neck and long tail which helps it to move. Each testis produces millions of reproductive cells during its activity period.



-Ovum-

Figure 8.3 Male and female reproductive cells

Female Reproductive System

Female reproductive system is also composed of sexual **glands** which produce female reproductive cells called eggs and **ducts** which transport these cells. The female genital system is different from the male genital system. Because female genital system is adapted to store fertilized eggs, for development and nutrition of fetus till birth. Female reproductive system consists of **Ovaries**, **Oviducts** and **Uterus**.

Ovaries

They are two oval shaped glands located at the lower part of abdominal cavity at both sides of the uterus. Each ovary is responsible for producing egg and hormones which are responsible for secondary sexual characteristics in female.

Oviducts(Fallopian tubes)

Oviduct is a tube which transports egg from ovary to uterus. The beginning of oviduct is funnel shaped and covers ovary partially.

Uterus

It is a big pear-shaped organ with thick muscular walls. The inner uterine cavity is connected with oviducts from the upper part.

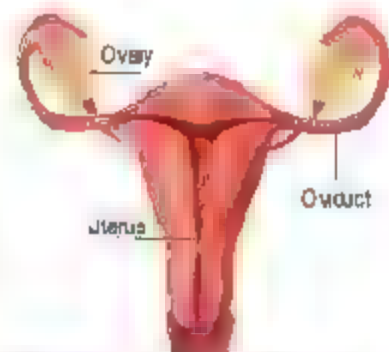


Figure 8.2 Structure of female reproductive system

The female reaches the puberty between the age of 12-14 and the ovaries start to produce oves. The total number of the matured oves produced by a female is not more than 400 during her life.

Starting from puberty, the females produce one ova in each month until the age of 45 or 50. If the ova is not fertilized, it is discharged from body with blood, mucus and some tissues by a process called **menstruation**. It lasts from 4 to 7 days. The menstruation sometimes causes simple symptoms which are very normal in the women if the ova is not fertilized. Menstruation happens normally every 28 days. It stops during pregnancy and after the age of 45 to 50.

Secondary Sexual Characteristics

The genital glands found in the male and female secrete special hormones which are responsible for the secondary sexual characteristics in each man and woman. Abnormalities in the secretion of these hormones affect the appearance of these characteristics in normal form. These secondary sexual characteristics are different in both sexes.

We can summarize these characteristics as follows:

- 1 The hair density in the male body is more than the female body.
- 2 The breast growth and milk secretion happen in the female but these are inactive in the male.
- 3 The voice of male is sharper than the voice of female.

Fertilization and Pregnancy

Fertilization is the union of sperm nucleus and ova nucleus to form fertilized ova (zygote). Normally a sperm unites with an ova in oviduct to form fertilized ova.

Pregnancy

The fertilized ova passes into the uterus and attaches itself to the inner membrane of the uterus. It starts to divide and forms a fetus. Between the embryo and uterus there is an organ called **placenta** which provides oxygen and nutrients to embryo from mother's blood and transports harmful materials produced by embryo to mother's blood. Embryo is connected with placenta by a special cord called **umbilical cord**. It is cut just after the birth.

Birth

Pregnancy lasts about nine months in the female reproductive system. The embryo develops in uterus during nine months and as maturation is completed in this period, it leaves the mother's body (uterus) by birth process.

Reproductive System

Just after birth milk start to be secreted from the mammary gland. Nursing infant protects the mother from different disorders like breast cancer and supports the immunity system of embryo.

In some cases birth process doesn't happen naturally and embryos separate from mother by caesarean delivery. And sometimes birth process happens before nine months, about 7th month, in this case embryo is called as **premature**.

Twins

Normally, the women give birth to only one baby: male or female. But sometimes two babies can develop at the same time.

Identical twins

These two embryos developed from the same fertilized egg which divided into two independent cells after fertilization. These embryos have the same sex (male or female) and generally same somatic characteristics (they look like each other).

Non-Identical twins

Normally one ova is mature each month but sometimes two or more oves can be matured at the same time. If these oves are fertilized, each one grows into an independent embryo. So two or more embryos are formed at the same time. They are called **non-identical twins**. These twins can have different or same sex and different somatic characteristics.

Some Diseases of Reproductive System

Sterility

It means having no ability of producing sperm or oves in man or woman. There are different causes of sterility such as, hormonal deficiency, genetic diseases or disorders of reproductive organs.

In Vitro Fertilization (Artificial Fertilization)

In some cases artificial fertilization performed to have baby when there is any disorder in male or female reproductive system and they are not able to do fertilization. Embryo transported to the female uterus after fertilization and mother supported by some drugs to maintain pregnancy.



Embryo growth from 8 to 40 weeks (for study)

Effects of smoking, drugs and alcohol on pregnancy

1. Smoking causes a decrease in oxygen levels and raises the carbon monoxide level in both the mother's and the embryo's blood which causes an unhealthy environment for the embryo. Smoking also causes an increase in miscarriage and premature birth or embryo death, the effect of smoking continues beyond the birth of the baby causing infections in trachea, and asthma.
2. Avoid taking the herbal medicine without doctor's consultation.
3. Alcohol affects the embryo, it causes nervous disorder and body malformation especially in the face, also behaviour disorder.

Review

Q1-Define the followings

Fertilization, Umbilical cord, Reproduction, Ova, Sperm, Placenta.

Q2-Draw the following:

- 1-The male reproductive system
- 2-The female reproductive system
- 3-The sperm structure

Q3-Complete the followings-

- 1-The female reproductive system consists of and
- 2-Ovaries are two glands, shaped, and located in
- 3-The associated glands of male reproductive system are, and
- 4-The embryo obtains the nutrients and oxygen from the mother's blood through the and

Q4-What are the differences between the following.

- 1-Identical twins and non-identical twins.

Q5-What are the functions (importance) of the followings:

Prostate gland, Cowper's gland, Seminal vesicle, Placenta, Vas deferens duct, Umbilical cord, Testis, Oviduct.

Q6-Answer the followings.

- 1-Write the secondary sexual characteristics in human.
- 2-What is the effect of smoking on the reproductive system?

CHAPTER 9

NERVOUS SYSTEM

9

Contents

Introduction

Structure of Nerve Cell

Nervous Tissue

Parts of Nervous System

Nervous Stimulation

Nervous Actions

Psychological Disorders



Introduction

We have delicate senses and we live in different environments. Also we live different psychological periods. For example, good news make you happy while unpleasant news make you unhappy. You feel hunger and thirst as result of internal stimuli, you feel cold, heat and pains as result of external stimuli and you produce different responses against these stimuli: you see light and things surrounding you, when you listen to music, you enjoy it. When you listen to national songs, you get excited. You keep away from the noise and unpleasant sounds. When you smell nice flowers in the garden you enjoy it and want more but you try to go away from unpleasant smells. When you taste food and drinks, you separate good things from unpleasant things. You feel some things by touching with fingers and when your skin is cut, you feel pain.

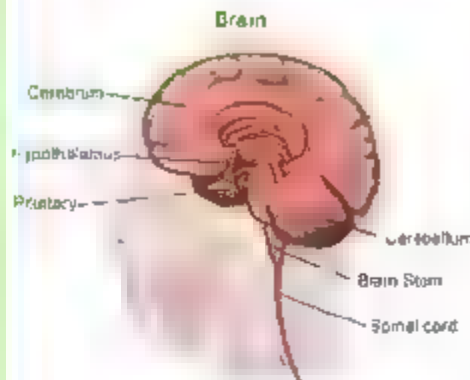


Figure 9.1 Central Nervous System

As a result, seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, sensing (touching) and working of body organs are regulated and controlled by a special system called **nervous system**.

Structure of Nerve Cell

Nerve cell is a principle unit of nervous system. The nerve cell consists of a large cell body and cytoplasmic extensions extended from cell body. Nerve cell transports neural stimuli in the nervous system. Cell body contains a large nucleus located in the centre.

The shape of the nerve cell depends on these cytoplasmic extensions; its shape may be spherical, oval or star. Some of these extensions are short, numerous and branched called **dendrites**. They transport the neural stimuli towards the cell body. And also, there is a unique, long and thick extension called **axon**. Axon transports neural stimuli from the cell body.

Axon is mostly surrounded by a sheath called as **myelin sheath**. It is formed from **Schwann cells**. Myelin sheath accelerates the transmission of neural stimuli in the axon and isolates the axon from other axons.

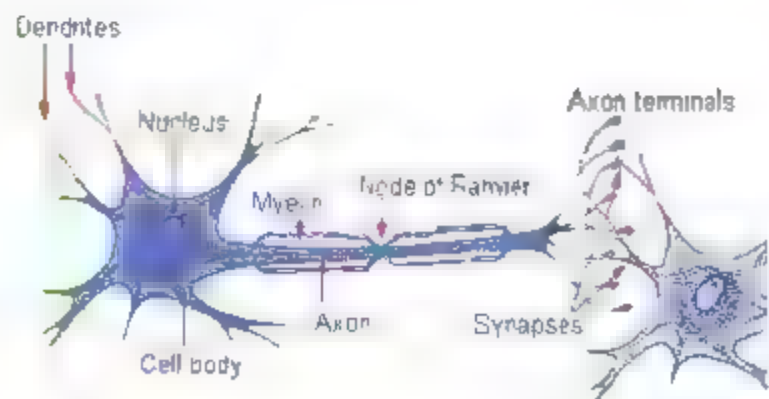


Figure 9.2 Structure of Neuron

Nervous Tissue

Nervous tissue is formed by accumulation of nerve cells. If the tissue is formed by the cell bodies, the colour of the tissue is grey such as cortex, cerebrum and cerebellum. If the tissue is formed by the axons, the colour of the tissue is white such as outer part of spinal cord and inner part of cerebrum.

Nerves

The axons of the nerve cells are accumulated by a tough fibrous tissue and form a strong bundle or cord called **nerve**. The nerves are distributed throughout the body to perform their functions.

There are two main types of nerves.

1. **Sensory nerves**: transmit stimuli from sensory organs such as the eye, ear and skin to the central nervous system.
2. **Motor nerves**: transmit the impulses from the central nervous system to muscles, organs and glands.

Parts of Nervous System

Central nervous system

Central nervous system consists of **brain** and **spinal cord**.

1. Brain

Brain is located in the skull cavity and surrounded by three membranes known as **meninges**.

Brain consists of the following parts:

a. Cerebrum

It is the largest part of the brain and composed of two halves (hemispheres). These halves are connected to each other at the lower part and separated from each other by a deep fissure at the upper part. The outer layer of the cerebrum is known as **cerebral cortex**. Cerebral cortex contains the hearing centre, vision centre, smelling centre and speech centre, controls and regulates the voluntary actions.

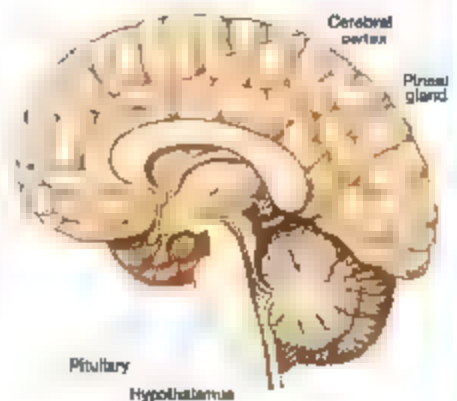


Figure 9.3 Structure of Human Brain (for study)

b. Cerebellum

The cerebellum lies below the posterior part of Cerebrum. It consists of two symmetrical hemispheres. Cerebellum coordinates the movement of the voluntary muscles in the body. The damage of the cerebellum causes disorders and imbalance at muscular actions.

c. Medulla Oblongata

It is located at the posterior part of the skull cavity base. It connects the brain with the spinal cord. It controls some body systems such as respiratory system, circulatory system especially heart rate and also it contains some involuntary muscles centres.

2. Spinal Cord

It is cylinder cord is about 45cm from the end of medulla oblongata to the end of the last lumbar vertebra.

Spinal cord is passing through vertebral column. If the spinal cord is damaged by some vertebral breakages, that causes muscular paralysis, loss of sense and loss of the control on the voluntary movements of the regions located under the infected part of the body.

Peripheral Nervous System

It consists of many nerve groups distributed throughout the body. Its function is to conduct the different stimuli from sensory organs to the Central nervous system and to conduct the responds from Central nervous system to all body organs such as muscles and glands. These nerves conduct the stimuli continuously from limbs to the nerve centres and from nerve centres to the limbs.

Peripheral nervous system consists of spinal nerves, cranial nerves and nerves of autonomic nervous system.

1. Cranial Nerves

There are 12 pairs of **cranial nerves**, some of them are sensory nerves, some of them are motor nerves and some of cranial nerves are mixed (both sensory and motor).

2. Spinal Nerves

Each spinal nerve includes sensory and motor nerve fibre. There are **31** pairs of spinal nerves. They emerge between the vertebrae from the spinal cord to all voluntary muscles in the body.

Autonomic Nervous System

Most of the autonomic nerve fibres are associated with peripheral nerve fibres. The autonomic nerve fibres are distributed into body organs such as heart, lungs, blood vessels, digestive system organs, glands and others. The autonomic nervous system is connected with special nervous nodes.

The function of this system is to transfer the orders from the central nervous system to the body organs that work involuntary such as regulation of heartbeat, breathing, sweating and others. Autonomic nervous system is divided into two groups: **Sympathetic** and **parasympathetic** systems.

1. Sympathetic System

The fine nerves of Sympathetic System are distributed in the internal organs and blood vessels. The sympathetic system is functional during emergency. For example, it accelerates the heart beats and respiration rate.

2. Parasympathetic System

It includes a large group of nerves; start from brain centres, some of them start from lower part of the spinal cord. The parasympathetic system restores body to resting state after stressful situation. For example; it decreases the heart beats.

Nervous Stimulation

The neuron transfers the stimuli and orders from all body tissues to the central nervous system (spinal cord and brain) and vice versa. The transmission of these stimuli is done by neurons via electrical phenomenon which produces electricity that is transferred from cell axon to another adjacent cell body. The changes that happen in neurons during the transmission of stimuli through the neurons are called **nerve impulses**.

When some effects stimulate a neuron, it takes this stimulus by dendrites and transports it to the cell axon. This nervous stimulus is transferred to the dendrites of the next cell from the axon of a neuron.

By this way, the stimulus reaches the spinal cord and in the end to the brain. These nervous stimuli are transmitted in only one direction, from dendrites to axons in a neuron.

The ends of the axon branches form a junction with the next cell dendrites called **synapse**. Synapse is a point that transfers nervous stimulus between two nerve cells. The speed of the nerve impulse in the human is **90 m/sec**.

Nervous Actions

Nervous actions are three types

Voluntary Nervous Actions

These actions are under the control of the human will such as, speech, hearing, learning and different types of movements performed by different body organs (walking, sport games and doing hard works).

Involuntary Actions

Our internal organs move and work regularly and we can not control this, such as heartbeat, movements of stomach, intestines and blood circulation. They are not under the control of the human will.

Reflex Actions

Located in spinal cord they are the movements and functions which are done by human without thinking, such as pulling the hand suddenly if it is touched by a hot object or pierced by a pin etc.

Some Psychological Disorders

Depression

There are many complicated problems in our life, such as noises, over working, anxiety, smoking, etc.

All of these factors decrease the functional ability of nervous system.

Symptoms

- 1- General tiredness
- 2- Disenchanted with community
- 3- Over reacting, anger, loss of attention.

Treatment and Prevention

For this reason, we must follow safe health directions and take care of personal health which includes body cleanliness and take care of residence, clothes and food cleanliness. We must avoid continuously hard working and weariness. We must rest and avoid sleeplessness continuously. Also we must adopt ourselves to go to bed early and have enough time for a rest and stability, because our body requires them. Also we must get rid of bad habits and stop passive practices (such as narcotics, tranquillizers, alcohol and smoking).

Schizophrenia

It is an inherited disease which is caused by non-functional of an enzyme which is involved in nervous functioning. And this causes abnormal functioning of the nervous system.

Symptoms

1. Decreasing in concentration and memory abilities.
2. Aggressive and abnormal behaviours, also lack of communication with other people.
3. Insomnia and losing ability of doing daily works.

Treatment

1. Visiting the physician and using suggested drugs.
2. Taking the drugs described by the psychologist.

Prevention

Providing good living conditions and working conditions for individuals who have a probability to be infected by this disease.

Review

Q1- Define the followings

Reflex action, Nerve impulses, Nervous tissue, Meningeal membrane, Synapse.

Q2- Draw the following and write the names of the parts

- 1 Nerve cell
- 2-Structure of human brain.

Q3- Write the causes of the followings:

- 1-The nerve cell axon is surrounded by myelin sheath.
- 2-The cerebral cortex is gray in colour while the deeper part is white in colour

Q4- Complete the followings:

- 1-The brain is located in _____ cavity which is surrounded by three membranes known as _____.
- 2-The autonomic nervous system is divided into two parts which are _____ and _____.
- 3-The number of cranial nerves is about _____.

Q5- Write the location of the followings:

Medulla oblongata, Rarvier nodes.

Q6 What are the functions (importance) of the followings

Nerve Meninges, Medulla oblongata, Cerebellum.

Q7-Answer the followings.

- 1- Write the composition of the autonomic nervous system
- 2- Explain the spinal cord briefly and write its importance.
- 3- Write the parts of brain
- 4- Write the types of the nervous actions and give an example for each of them.
- 5- Explain the transmission of nervous stimulus.
- 6- Write the differences between Axon and Dendrites
- 7- Write the differences of sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system.

CHAPTER 10

SENSE ORGANS

10

Contents;

Introduction

Touch Sense (Skin).

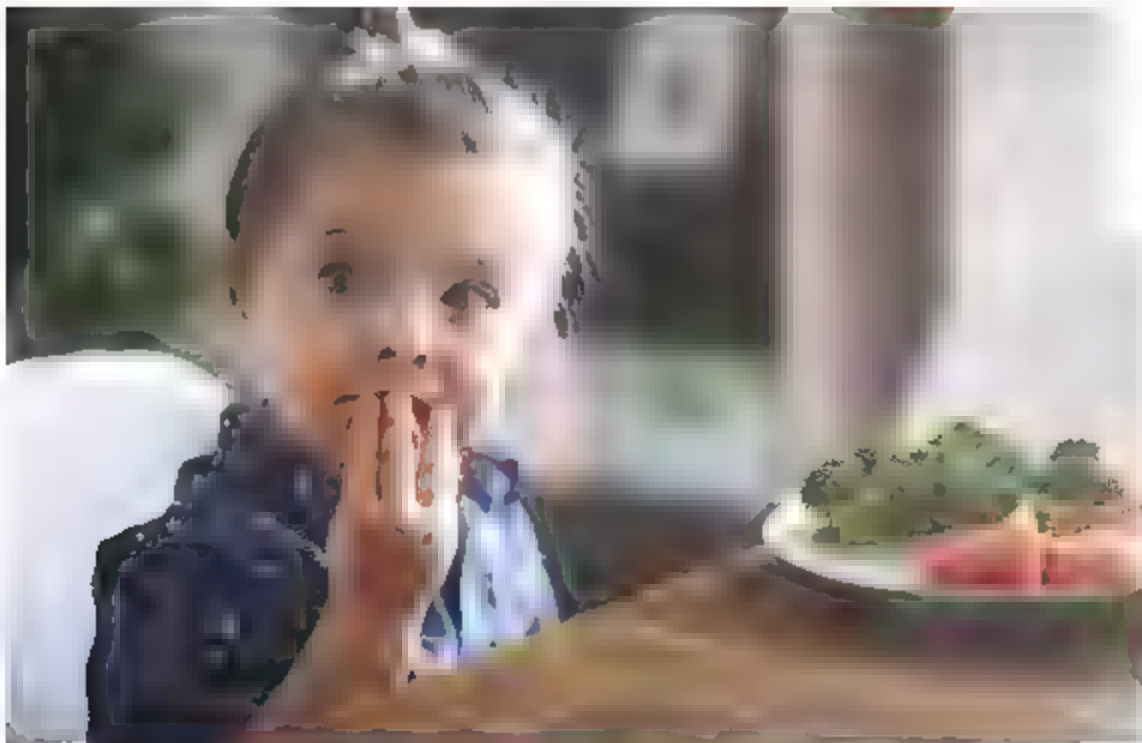
Some of Skin Diseases.

Taste Sense (Tongue).

Olfactory Sense (Nose).

Vision Sense (Eye).

Hearing Sense (Ear).



Introduction

There are five senses in our body. The function of these senses is to detect the stimuli and to maintain the body. These senses are sense of touch, sense of taste, sense of sight, sense of smell and sense of hearing. Each sense keeps the body from various effects (wounds) caused by foreign bodies. Also they inform the brain by the way of nerve impulses and take action in suitable time and place. We feel the location of our organs and our body movements by senses. In specific cases, we feel hunger, thirst, tiredness, happiness and anger.

Generally, each sense organ consists of two parts:

- 1 **Principle part:** contains sensory neurons that receive the stimuli
- 2 **Accessory part:** is a structure that transports stimuli to the ends of sensory neurons.

Sense of Touch (Skin)

In the skin, the sensory cells (receptor cells) are distributed in dermis layer. These sensory cells detect different senses such as touch, heat, cold and pain.

They are diffused throughout the body but they are concentrated at the fingertips, thus fingertips are more sensitive than the rest parts of the body. When the receptor cells are stimulated, the touch, heat, cold and pain are sensed. These stimuli are transferred to the central nervous system by sensory nerves connected with receptor cells.

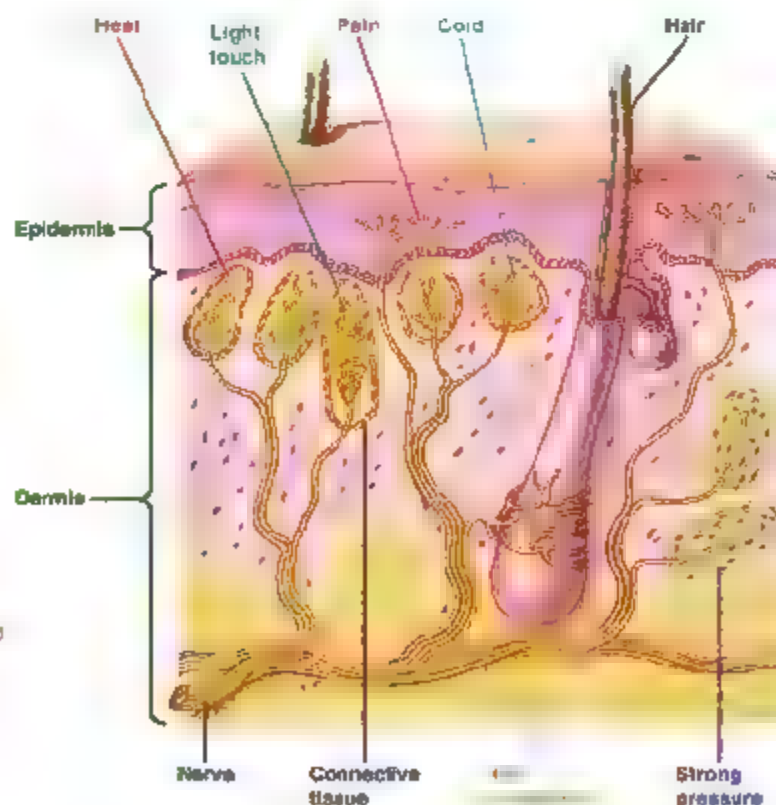


Figure 10.1 Distribution of Sense Receptors in Skin (for study)

Some skin diseases

Acne They are temporary swellings which appear on the face due to the hormonal changes. Face must be washed daily by water and pimples mustn't be touched because they disappear gradually.

Warts Caused by microbial skin infection and generally caused by some bacteria. Mustn't be touched by hand and necessary drugs must be used.

Lip vesicle It caused by some bacteria and appears during some high fever diseases

Heat spots They are not in the form of swellings. They appear during poisoning and allergic disorders.

Albinism Disorders in melanin secretion cause changes in skin colour.

Skin Rash Caused by hypersensitivity to some materials such as chemicals and drugs.

Fungus There are many types of fungus which infect the skin. They appear in form white spots on groin regions, neck, fingers and toes.

Taste Sense (Tongue)

The taste receptors diffused on the surface of tongue are called **taste buds**. Taste buds perceive taste and consist of long ciliated cells. their sense fibers extend to the brain. The taste buds are divided into **four** kinds according to their function: sweet buds, sour buds, salt buds and bitter buds. The taste buds for each flavour are located in specific regions of the tongue.

The sweet buds are located on front tip of tongue, bitter buds are located on the end tip of tongue, and salt buds are located on the front sides of the tongue and sour buds are located back sides of the tongue.

Health of Taste Sense

This is strongly related with the health of mouth. Do not eat hot food and harmful substances which cause lesion to mucous membrane covering tongue. Because damaging of mucous membrane causes damages to the taste buds located under the mucous membrane. Also drinking alcohol and smoking are considered as harmful substances because of their damaging effects on the mucous membrane and the nerve ends. This condition weakens the sense of taste. It is advised not to use the tongue for adhering stamps and papers.

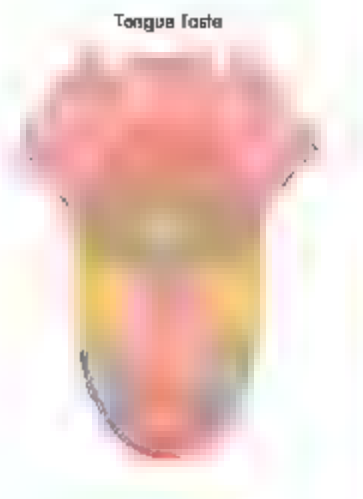


Figure 10.2 (taste buds on tongue for study)

Olfactory Sense (Nose)

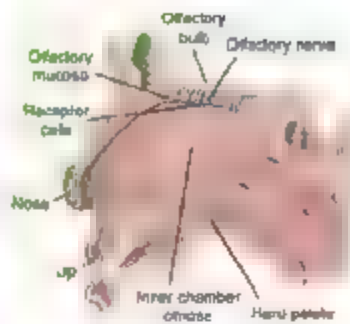


Figure 10.3 Structure of nose (for study)

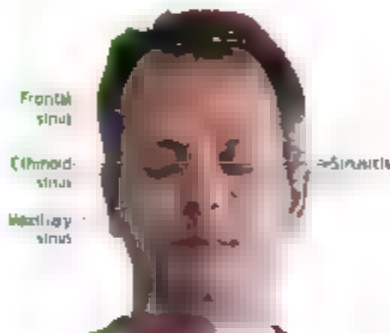


Figure 10.4 Sinuses (for study)



Figure 10.5 Inflammation of sinuses (for study)

There are fine nerve ends on the mucus membrane lining the internal nasal cavity. Each of these nerve ends is terminated with a group of nerve cells called **smell receptors**, these cells (smell receptors) perceive odor. Smell receptors pick up the odors of different substances and send messages to the brain by nerves. The inner surface of the nasal cavity is covered by a fine membrane called **mucous membrane**.

Health of Olfactory Sense

Olfactory sense is directly related to respiratory system, for this reason we must not be exposed to cold air current and we must clean the excess amount of mucous materials from the nose carefully. Furthermore, we must not use dirty handkerchief. This condition is considered as a source of danger for health of other people. In addition, the sneezing must be done inside a handkerchief to prevent the microbe transportation to the other people.

Also smoking and exposing to toxic gases weaken the sense of smell and may damage the nerve ends. Exposing to the irritative odors for a long period causes weakness of this sense and sometimes may cause loss of sense. For this reason we must not be exposed to irritative odors for a long period to protect the sense of smell.

Sinuses

They are cavities that located in skull. Frontal sinus, Maxillary sinus and Ethmoid sinus. Infection of sinus cause strong headache and temporary mucus secretion.

Causes of sinus inflammation

1. Pollens inhalation which increases in spring season.
2. Exposure to the cold air
3. Inhalation of dust.
4. Inhalation of the chemicals vapours
5. Smoking
6. Drinking alcohol
7. Flu and respiratory tract infections

Sneezing

It is happens by air explosion from the internal environment by nose. And it causes cleaning of respiratory tracts. It also symptom of some cold diseases. Sneezing individual must close the mouth and nose with handkerchief or forearm to prevent spreading diseases.

Vission Sense (Eye)

The eye helps the human to recognize the world around us. By the help of eyes, we can separate night and day, near and far and a lot of things which adapt the human to the environment. Without sense of sight, the life would be difficult.

Structure of Eye

Eye is a spherical structure and slightly flat at the anterior part. Its diameter is not more than 3 cm. Eye is located inside a special cavity called **eye orbit** in the frontal bone.

The eyeball is surrounded by two **eyelids** which are covered with a thin, flexible and moist membrane. Also this membrane covers the front part of the eye and is called as **conjunctiva**.

Also eyes are connected with **tear glands** which secrete tear to wash the eyes from dust or foreign particles that may enter and damage the eye

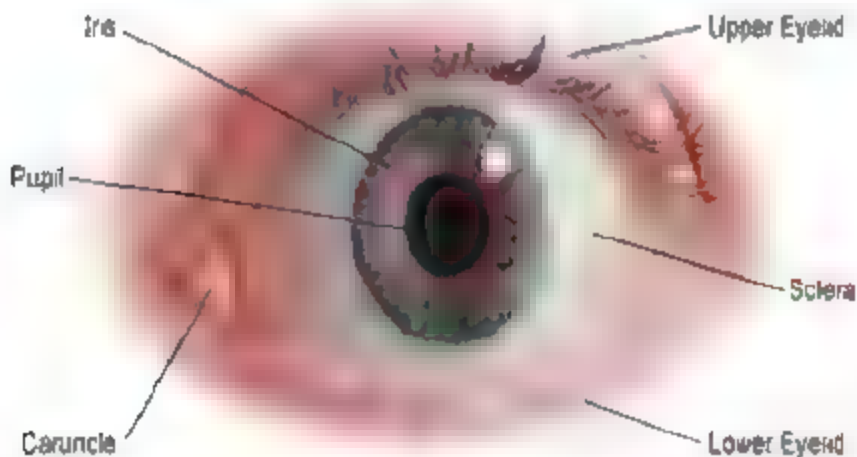


Figure 10.6 External structure of eye

Eye muscles may not have the same strength and efficiency. for this reason the weak eye that has weak muscles is directed to inside or outside, this abnormal condition is called **cross-eye**. In the case of cross-eye, the eyes do not have the same sight strength and each eye look in a different direction

Structure of Eyeball

1. Sclera

It is the outer layer of the eye sphere and forms the white part of the eye. At the front of the sclera, the sclera becomes thinner, transparent and slightly curved. This part is called **cornea**.

2. Choroid

It is middle part of eye sphere and contain pigments. **Pupil** is made up of smooth muscles located in front of lens. A hole in centre of **iris** called as pupil allow light to enter the eye. Behind the iris, there is a structure that is elastic and transparent.

This structure is called **lens**. The posterior part of the lens is more convex than the anterior part.

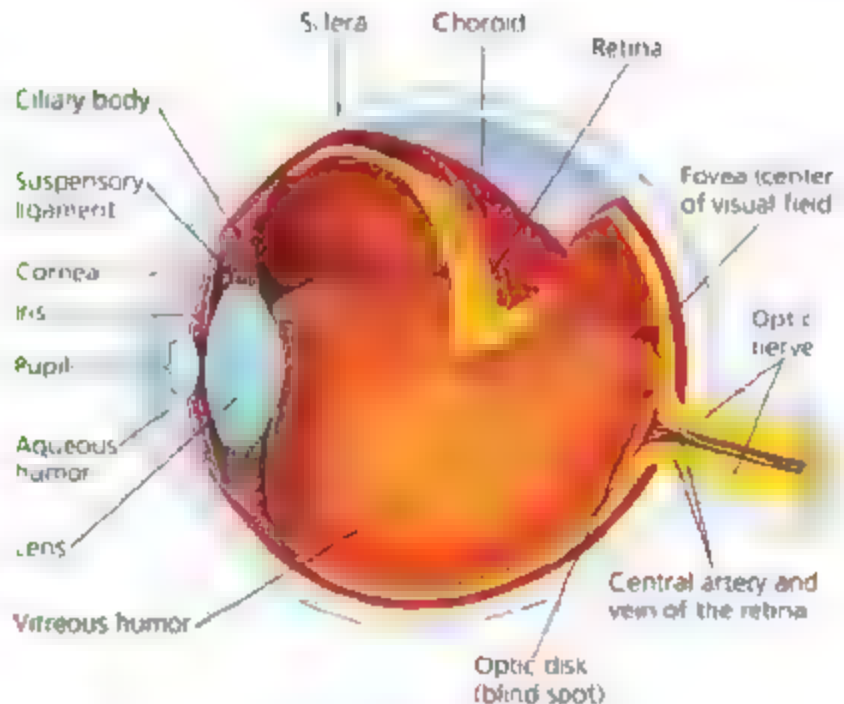


Figure 10.7 Internal Structure of Eye

3. Retina

It is the inner layer of the eye and it lines the eyeball. It consists of the ends of the optic nerve and photoreceptor that are stimulated by light. There are two types of photoreceptors **rods** and **cones**. In this part, the photoreceptors are concentrated or most closely packed. This part is called **yellow spot**.

Beneath the yellow spot there are no photoreceptors where the optic nerve leaves the retina. Since there can be no vision at this part and it is called as **blind spot**.

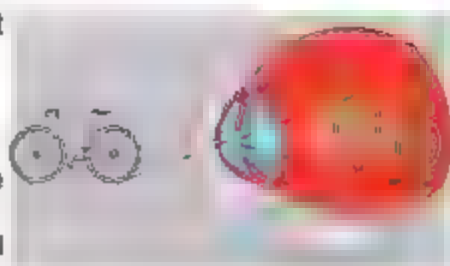
Inner Eye Fluids

There is a cavity which is located between the lens and cornea, this cavity is called **anterior chamber**. This chamber is filled with a liquid called **aqueous humour**. This liquid looks like the lymph.

There is also a cavity which is located behind the lens, this cavity is called **posterior chamber**. This chamber is filled with a liquid called **vitreous humour**. The aqueous and vitreous humours maintain the shape of eyeball and help the light rays from reaching the retina without dispersion.

Vision Process

Eye is special sense organ, which is only stimulated by light. Its structure resembles a model of simple camera. The light rays are collected by cornea and focused on the retina by lens. Then, the photoreceptors diffused on the retina are stimulated by light rays and send this stimulus (visible image) to the vision centre in the brain. This image is interpreted in the occipital lobe of brain in the form of coloured photo with its normal dimensions. These all operations are called as **vision process**.



Functional Eye Diseases (Physiological)

Eye is infected by different diseases. Some of them are physiological and others are microbial. The important physiological diseases are:

1 Myopia (Short Sighted)

This disease occurs mainly in childhood. The infected person can not see the far object clearly. This bad condition may last after childhood. Myopia happens as a result of increasing the convexity of lens or the convexity of cornea or the length of eyeball. So the image forms in front the retina and the far objects cannot be seen well. Myopia is treated by wearing concave lens used for dispersing the light rays. These lenses may be in the form of the glasses or contact lenses.

(Short sighted)

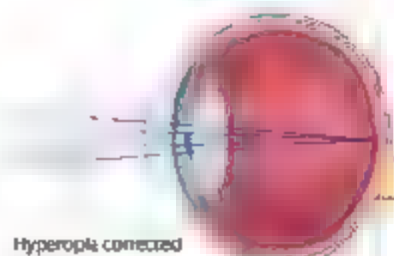


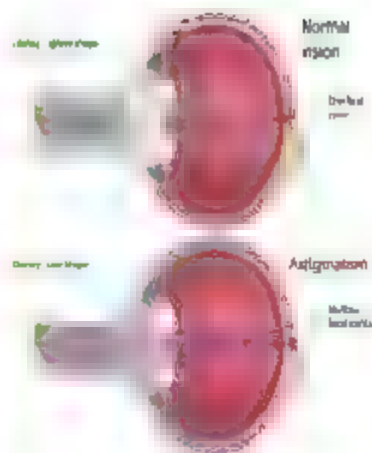
(Farsighted)



2-Hypermetropia (Far Sighted)

It occurs after 40 years old. The infected person cannot read ordinary writing in normal distance. Because this person can see distant object clearly but cannot see the close objects. This disease occurs as a result of the convexity of cornea and lens or the length of eyeball. So the image is focused behind the retina. Hypermetropia can be corrected by wearing convex lens. These lenses may be in the form of the glasses or contact lenses.





3-Astigmatism

The person cannot see the vertical lines clearly, but he can see the lines that pass in one direction clearly. If the curvature of the cornea or the lens becomes irregular, the reflected light rays cannot be focused on the retina. Therefore, some parts of the image formed on the retina will not be sharp and the infected person cannot see the objects clearly. Astigmatism is treated by wearing special lens or glasses.

4-Cross eye (squint)

It is a congenital disease which is caused by abnormalities of eye muscle when one of them is shorter or longer than normal. It can be treated by medical surgery.

Microbial Eye Diseases

1.Trachoma (Granular Ophthalmia)

Trachoma is a general disease in Iraq and Middle East. A special virus causes this disease. Some small granules are formed on the internal surface of the eyelids in the case of the trachoma.



Symptoms.

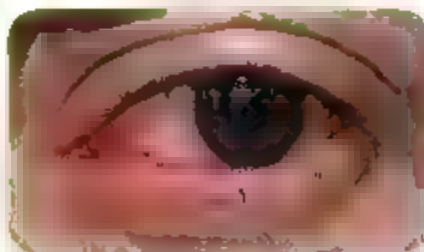
After the infection, increasing the eye allergy to light, increasing the tear production and burning in the eye appears. Patient suffers from the foreign bodies scratching the eye. These foreign bodies are small granules found on the internal surface of the patient's eyelids.

Prevention.

We must visit the ophthalmologist when the symptoms of this disease appear. We must keep our eyes against the flies, and we must not use other people's things and tools, especially things that have a direct contact with eyes. Also the patients must not use the other people's tools such as towels and handkerchiefs. We must not forget the general cleanliness at home, school and public places.

2. Pyogenic Ophthalmia

It is the inflammation of **conjunctiva**. Some pathological microbes cause this disease. There are two infection ways, directly and indirectly. Microbes of this disease are directly transmitted from hands to the eye by touching the contaminated equipment. Microbes are indirectly transmitted to the eyes by flies. These microbes are transmitted from infected eyes to uninfected eyes. This disease may be transmitted to the newborn babies while the infant passes through the genital passage of mother during the birth. This disease causes a great amount of pus secretion. Eyelids swell and become red. If this disease spreads in the eye, it causes blindness after a short period.



Remedy

- 1 We must clean the eye with warm water
2. We must visit the physician immediately
3. hands must be washed with water and soap when touching the patient's eyes to prevent the transmission of microbes .
4. We must use clean paper handkerchiefs instead of normal cloth handkerchiefs

Prevention

- 1 Elimination of flies, the major disease transmitters
2. Taking care of personal cleaning
3. checking newborn baby's eyes and use suitable drop for eyes described by physician
4. We must visit the physician quickly if symptoms appear in the eyes

Health of Eye

- 1 Maintain the eye clean and wash the secretions continuously.
- 2 Do not stress the eye by not reading in weak light or very strong light directly or under moving light or inside moving vehicle.
- 3 Keep the eyes from entering foreign bodies. don't rub the eyes but wash them with warm water
4. Keep the eyes from strong sunlight and do not look directly to the sun.
- 5 Do not use other people's tools, which have a direct contact with eye
- 6 Avoid the direct hit or shock.
- 7 Don't smoke because smoking weakens the optic nerve or causes sight disorders and weak vision

Hearing Sense

Structure of Ear

1. Outer Ear

It consists of two parts, a cartilage part called auricle and a central duct called **auditory canal**. The internal opening of auditory canal is covered with vibratile membrane called **eardrum**. Eardrum is located between the outer ear and middle ear. **Outer ear** collects the sound waves and transports them from air to the middle ear. The skin of the external auditory canal secretes a waxy-like material. Also the outer ear opening is lined by a number of hairs

2. Middle Ear

It is Unregulated cavity which extends to the inner cavities. Middle ear connects the outer ear and inner ear. Eardrum connects the outer ear and middle ear. Also, between the middle ear and inner ear, there are two openings covered with special membrane. These two openings are called **round window** and **oval window**. So these openings connect the middle ear and inner ear. Middle ear is connected with pharynx through a special canal called **Eustachian tube**. The function of Eustachian tube is to equalize the air pressure on both sides of eardrum.

Inside the middle ear, there are three small bones which transfer the sound waves into the inner ear. These bones are **malleus**, **incus** and **stapes**. The malleus is connected with eardrum from one side and connected with incus from other side. Incus is located between the malleus and stapes.

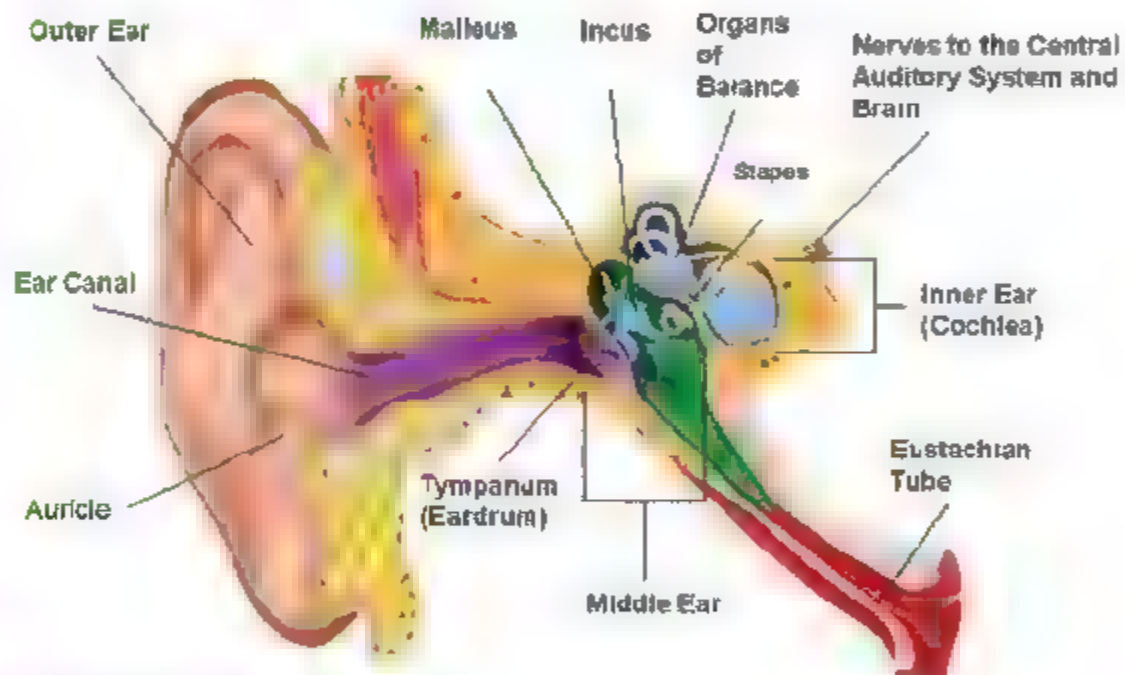


Figure 10.8 Structure of Ear (for study)

3. Inner Ear

This part is located within the temporal bone cavity. It consists of two main parts,

a. Cochlea: It is a spiral coil structure (like snail) that consists of a bony part called **basilar bone** and some membrane structures called **basil membranes**. The cavity between the membranes of cochlea is filled with liquids called **perilymph** and **endolymph**.

b. Semicircular Canals: They consist of three tubes located in three vertical planes. Each canal looks like an arched tube. The chambers of these canals are filled with **lymphatic fluid**.

Sense Organs

Inside the semicircular canals and cavities connected with cochlea, there is a receptor organ which contains ciliated sensory cells.

The cilia are located inside a mucin layer and lymphatic liquid. The function of these sensory cells is to send required information about the body position to the cerebellum, so the body takes a proper action to maintain its balance.

Hearing Mechanism

- 1- The outer ear collects the sound waves and transports to eardrum (middle ear) via auditory canal
- 2- The sound waves vibrate the eardrum and move the bones of middle ear (malleus, incus and stapes)
- 3- This vibration passes into the oval window, it vibrates the perilymph and endolymph. After that, the sound reaches the receptor organ.
- 4- Receptor organ takes these nerve impulses and send to the hearing centre in the cerebrum by the auditory nerve. Then, these impulses are converted to sensation like the original sound so we hear

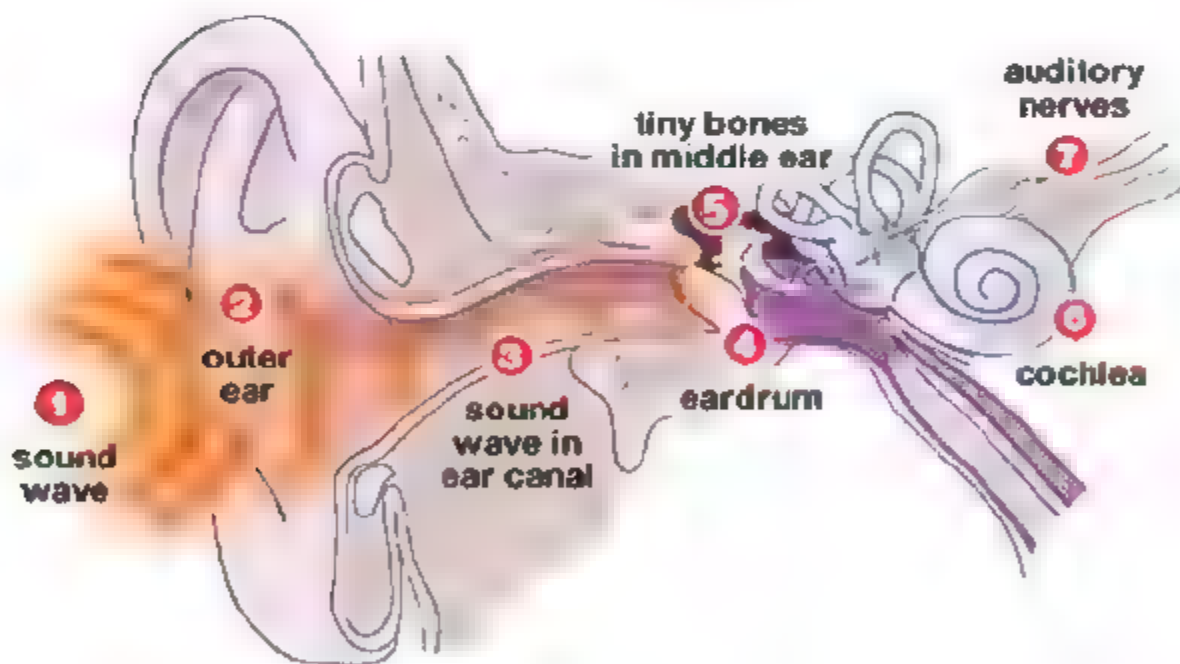


Figure 10.9 Mechanism of hearing (for study)

Review

Q1- Define the followings

Incus, Oval Window, Blind spot, Eustachian tube, Taste buds

Q2- Draw the followings and write the names of the parts

- 1-Far sighted of eye.
- 2-Internal structure of eye

Q3- Write the causes of the followings:

- 1-The shades of the bodies are not seen, if they are located on the blind spot.
- 2- Occurrence of cross-eye (squint) in human.
- 3-When hearing high voice, the mouth must be open.
- 4-Presence of aqueous humour and vitreous humour in eye
- 5-The necessity of presence of pain receptor cells (nerve cells specialized for pain) in the body.

Q4- Complete the followings

- 1-The outer ear consists of a cartilage part called
- 2-The bitter taste buds are located at _____ of tongue, while the sweet taste buds are located at _____, _____ of the tongue.
- 3-The salt taste buds are located in _____ of tongue. The bitter taste buds are located in _____ of tongue.
- 4-The eye is located inside a special cavity found in the frontal bone which is called _____.
- 5 The nose secretes a mucous material which helps _____.

Q5-Write the places/location of the followings:

Vitreous humour, Semicircular canals, Round window, Oval window, Aqueous, Malleus, Tear Glands

Q6- What are the functions (importance) of the followings:

Pupil, Tympanum, Eyebrows, Vitreous humour,

Q7 Answer the followings:

- 1-Explain the structure of middle ear?
- 2-What is the myopia? How is it treated?
- 3-Explain the visual process?
- 4-Explain the hearing operation in human?
- 5-What are the ear parts and which part is specialized with balance?
- 6-What are the general directions for maintaining the sense of hearing?

CHAPTER 11

SECRETION

11

Contents;

Introduction

Glands

Endocrine Glands

Pituitary Gland

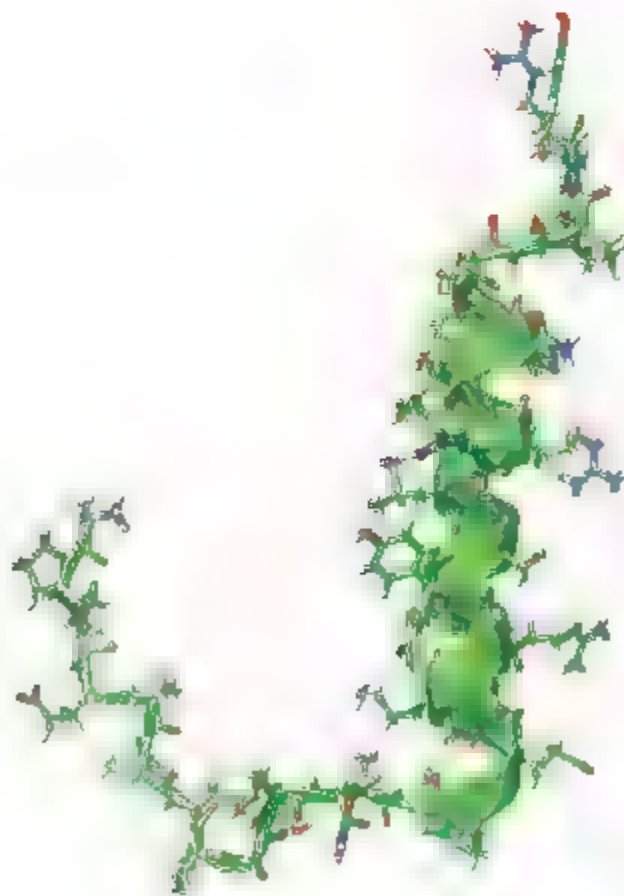
Thyroid Gland

Adrenal Glands

Testes

Ovaries

Pancreas



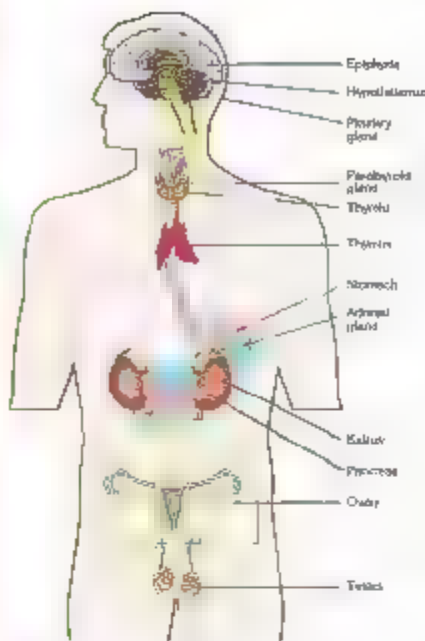


Figure 11.1 Glands in human body (for study)

Introduction

The body forms useful liquids which has complex structures. Because, human body requires these useful materials to perform its biological activities completely. This formation process is performed by special glands. These glands extract the raw materials from the blood or lymph and convert them into useful materials. This operation is called as secretion. There are other operations in the body and they are also performed by glands or special organs. These glands and special organs accumulate the harmful materials (liquid, solid or gas). The accumulated materials are not converted into other materials by glands and special organs. They are discharged from the body by glands and special organs. These accumulation and discharging operations are called as excretion.

Differences between secretion and excretion

Secretion

- 1-Secretion is the formation of useful materials for the living organisms to perform their biological activities.
- 2-Secretion materials are liquid.
- 3-Secretion is performed by special structures called glands.

Excretion

- 1-Excretion is the discharging of harmful materials from the body such as CO_2 and faeces.
- 2-Excretion materials can be solid (faeces), liquid (sweat), or gas (CO_2).
- 3-Excretion is performed by special glands and organs such as sweat glands and some digestive system organs.

Glands

Glands are the special structures composed of a group of cells specialized for secretion or excretion in the body. Glands are classified according to the secretion methods to.

Exocrine Glands

They are glands which discharge their secretions into the ducts not into the blood or lymph. For this reason, they are also called ductile glands such as salivary glands.

Endocrine Glands

They are glands without ducts and they discharge their secretions into the blood capillaries. For this reason they are also called ductless glands.

Mixed Glands

They are glands that secrete two types of secretions; internal and external such as pancreas gland. They discharge their secretions both into the blood and ducts.

Endocrine Glands

They discharge their secretions known as hormones they are chemical messengers responsible for the regulation of body process into the blood or lymph directly. For this reason the endocrine glands are rich in blood vessels. These glands are distributed in different locations in human body such as.

1-Pituitary Gland

Pituitary gland is located under the brain. Because of its location and its hormones that control the activities of the other endocrine glands, pituitary gland is called as **master gland** (or it is called the second brain in the body). Pituitary gland is about the size of a small grape. Its diameter is about 1cm, consists of two parts; yellow **anterior lobe** and white **posterior lobe**.



Figure 11.2 Pituitary gland (for study)

Some Hormones Secreted by Anterior Lob of Pituitary Gland

a. Growth Hormone

This hormone stimulates the body to grow. For this reason a deficiency of this hormone in childhood causes **dwarfism** and the over secretion of the hormone causes **gigantism**. If this disorder happens during the late age, the bones of the body become abnormally large especially the bones of limbs, face and skull.

b. Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH)

This hormone stimulates and regulates the thyroid gland secretions.

Some Hormones secreted by Posterior Lob of Pituitary Gland

a. Oxytocin Hormone

This hormone stimulates the muscles of uterus to contract and facilitates the birth. Also it is believed that, the oxytocin hormone helps the secretion of milk from the breasts by working together with prolactin hormone.

b. (ADH) Hormone

This hormone increases the blood pressure because it affects the contraction of smooth muscles found in blood vessels. Also this hormone affects the reabsorption of water from urinary tubules.

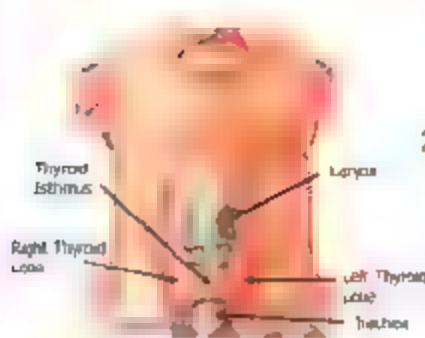


Figure 11.3 Thyroid gland and location in human body (for study)

2-Thyroid Gland

This gland is located in front of the neck below the larynx and it consists of two lateral lobes connected by a bridge, and there is third upper lobe called pyramidal lobe, and there is third lobe called pyramidal lobe, for this reason it looks like the butterfly.

Functions of Thyroid Gland

Thyroid gland produces thyroxine hormone. This hormone regulates the rate of food metabolism in the body, so it affects the general growth. Also it affects the specialization and formation of the organs in the body. In infants, the deficiency of this hormone causes mental deficiency and delaying of sexual puberty (cretinism). But the deficiency of this hormone causes decreasing the rate of food metabolism, body temperature and heart rate during the puberty stage.

Thyroxine deficiency in the body can be resulted from the followings.

1. Thyroid gland dystrophia.
2. If the activity of thyroid gland decreases as a result of iodine deficiency in the body, the size of thyroid gland increases to replace the hormone deficiency.

Secretion too much thyroxine in the body can be resulted from the followings;

1. Increasing the size of thyroid gland
2. Increasing the thyroid gland activity.

If the secretion of thyroxine increases a lot of pathological symptoms appear; too much thyroxine increases the rate of food metabolism, the body temperature and the blood pressure. Also the muscular dystrophy occurs and the patient becomes nervous. The size of thyroid gland starts to increase and the eyes protrude from the eye sockets (this condition is called as exophthalmos). The exophthalmos is considered as the important symptom of the swelling of thyroid gland as a result of the secretion of too much thyroxine. Because the swelling of thyroid gland as a result of the thyroxine deficiency is not associated with any exophthalmos.



Figure 11-4 Adrenal gland

3-Adrenal Glands

Adrenal glands are pyramid-like structures and there are two adrenal glands located on the top of each kidney. Each adrenal gland consists of two main regions, **cortex** and **medulla**. Cortex is the outer part of the gland. The colour of the cortex is yellow from outside and brown-red from inside. Medulla is the inner part of the gland. Medulla is thinner than cortex and the colour of medulla is brown. Each part of the adrenal gland (Cortex or medulla) has a special function. For this reason, they operate as two independent glands. A capsule that separates them from the kidney surrounds the adrenal glands.

Functions of adrenal gland

A. Functions of Adrenal cortex

If the cortex is separated from the adrenal gland or if its function is stopped, Addison's disease occurs.

Symptoms of this disease are,

- Decreasing the blood pressure, muscle weakness and disorders of digestive system. Also patient's skin colour becomes golden if the patient is not treated during early stage. It causes death. An injection of adrenal cortex extract is given to the patient infected with this disease.

Important hormones secreted by adrenal cortex,

1. **Mineralized hormones.** (Aldosterone) these hormones control the water and salt balance in the body.

2. **Sugary hormones.** (Cortisol) These hormones control the food metabolism in the body.

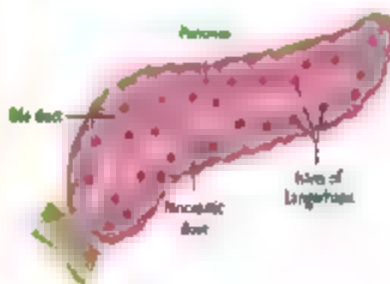
3. Sexual hormones

These hormones control the appearance of sexual characteristics in the body.

B Functions of Adrenal medulla

Medulla produces two similar hormones, their structures are similar but their functions are different. The first hormone (adrenaline or epinephrine) increases the food metabolism and heart rate.

It prepares the body for critical situations, emergency and unexpected cases. Also this hormone affects the secretions of anterior lobe of pituitary gland. The second hormone (nor-epinephrine) maintains the normal blood pressure level in the body and also affects the food metabolism.



Mixed Glands

Testes

Testis is a mixed gland which produces two types of secretions;

External secretion, It is represented by producing semen liquid which contains sperms

Secretion

Internal secretion It is represented by producing testosterone hormone that affects the appearance of secondary sexual characteristics in the male. If the internal secretion of testis increases in early age, the secondary sexual characteristics appear in early age in the male. But its deficiency causes opposite action.

Ovaries

Ovary is a mixed gland which produces two types of secretions:

External secretion; It is represented by producing the ovum (egg).

Internal secretion; It is represented by producing oestrogen and progesterone that affect the appearance.

Pancreas

Pancreas is a mixed gland which produces two types of secretions,

1-External secretion; It is represented by producing digestive enzymes. These digestive enzymes are produced by acinary cells of pancreas.

2-Internal secretion; It is represented by producing insulin and glucagon hormones. Insulin decreases the blood sugar level, glucagon increases the blood sugar level. These hormones are produced by **islets of Langerhans**. Islets of Langerhans are discovered by German scientist Paul Langerhans in 1869.

Review

Q1-Define the followings.

Endocrine gland, Exocrine gland, Mixed gland

Q2- Complete the followings.

- 1-The hormone which is secreted by the thyroid gland is called .
- 2 Pituitary gland is located in
- 3-The thyroid gland is located in front of _____ below the _____, directly
- 4-The adrenal gland is located in ,
- 5-The ADH hormone is secreted by the posterior lobe of

Q3- Give an example for each of the followings

Mixed gland, Exocrine gland

Q4- Write the location of the followings.

Pituitary gland, Thyroid gland, Adrenal gland

Q5- Write the functions of the followings.

Thyroxine, Ovary, Pancreas

Q6-Answer the followings.

- 1- Write the hormones secreted by the anterior lobe of pituitary gland.
- 2- Classify the glands according to secretion method and give examples for each of them.
Ovary, Liver, Salivary gland, Gastric gland, Adrenal gland.
- 3- Write the important hormones secreted by the cortex of adrenal gland and write importance of each
- 4- What are the differences between excretion and secretion?
- 5- Write the factors that cause the thyroxine hormone deficiency and secretion of too much thyroxine hormone in thyroid gland
- 6- Draw the endocrine glands and mixed glands located in the human
- 7- What are islets of Langerhans? What is their location? What is their importance for the body?

Q.7 -Correct the following statements.

- 1 Some glands secrete useful materials and other glands secrete harmful material.
- 2 The hormones are secreted by endocrine and mixed glands.
- 3 The hormones are accumulated in cavities inside the cortex of adrenal glands.

CHAPTER 12

IMMUNITY

12

Contents;

Introduction

Natural Immunity

Artificial Immunity

Serums and Vaccines

Some Immunity System Diseases

Some examples for Vaccines



Introduction

During your life, you are exposed to many diseases. When some microbes penetrate your body they cause some diseases. Also, you are exposed to some unexpected infections that cause some inflammations that affect your biological activities. These factors affect the human body and retard its activities. There is a sufficient force provide our body to resist the harmful and external factors, this force is called **immunity**.

Immunity is the ability of the body to resist many diseases and it has a great importance to protect our health. So, the immunity must be studied in detail, because of its importance.

Immunity is divided into two main types

1. Natural immunity

2. Artificial immunity

Natural Immunity

It is an immunity which is formed in the body naturally. Which means the body gains natural immunity by itself.

There are three types of natural immunity.

1- Inherited Immunity

It is an immunity which is transmitted from parents to the individuals inherited by genes.

2- Congenital Immunity

It is an immunity which is gained by mother's blood during the fetal growth or mother's milk during the breast-feeding. After the birth the infants gain immunity against some diseases such as some contagious diseases like measles, smallpox, infantile paralysis and other diseases. This immunity disappears gradually after a few months.

3-Acquired Immunity

It is an immunity which is gained by pathological microbes entering the body. When the microbes enter the body, the body produces antibodies against these microbes. Sometimes, when the microbes enter the human body, the amount of microbes may be insufficient to cause the disease. So, the body produces antibodies against these microbes. After a short time the human body gains the immunity against this disease for a long period or short period such as small pox.

Artificial Immunity

It is an immunity which is gained by vaccine and serum artificially.

There are two types of artificial immunity

1 Positive immunity

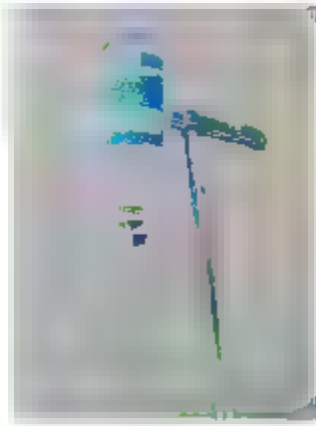
It is an immunity which is gained by vaccines. After the human is vaccinated with a vaccine that contains dead or weak microbes or toxins of these microbes these materials enter the body and cause irritation in the body. Then, the body produces antibodies against these microbes and their toxins to prevent the infection with this disease. This immunity is for long periods (normally for few years)

2-Negative Immunity

It is an immunity which is gained by serum. The antibodies are given to the body by vaccination with serum which contains antibodies. Firstly, pathological microbes are given to the blood of some animals and antibodies are produced in the blood of these animals. After that, these antibodies are taken from the blood of these animals and given to human blood. So, human body gains immunity against this specific disease such as serum against tetanus, rabies, hepatitis virus and other diseases. This immunity is called **negative immunity**

Serums and Vaccines

Serums



It is a liquid material prepared from human blood plasma which is previously infected with a certain disease. It includes antibodies against a certain disease and it is used for protecting from a certain disease. So, it provides immunity against the diseases. It is prepared from the blood of some animals such as horses and cows.

After the certain microbes are injected to these animals, the antibodies are obtained against this disease and then these antibodies are injected to the human body by serum. So the necessary immunity is gained against this disease. These sera are prepared by special technical methods in special laboratories and stored in ampoules or tubes under the low temperature; it is then given to human in certain doses.

Vaccines

The vaccine is prepared from death or weak pathological microbes or their toxins. They are manufactured by special technical methods and then stored under the low temperature. It is then injected to the body when it is needed such as triple vaccine which is injected in many doses to gain the active immunity. Also, infantile paralysis vaccine, tuberculosis vaccine, measles vaccine and mumps vaccine are the other examples of the vaccines.

Immune system Diseases

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

The first diagnosis of AIDS was recorded in 1981. The number of the countries infected with AIDS was 8 countries in 1981. After that, this number increased and reached 164 countries in 1992. According to the world health organization (WHO), the number of people infected with AIDS reached about ten or eleven millions people, men, women and children in many countries in the world in 1991.

Immunity deficiency is a final stage of infection with virus which causes this disease. The incubation period of AIDS may be ten years, the infected person may look healthy for many years. During this period patient has ability to transfer the infection to other people. This disease starts by action of virus which causes this disease; it attacks and destroys the body cells which are responsible for defence against the diseases. So, it leads to the weakening of the natural immune system of the body. Because of this effect, this disease is called **acquired immune deficiency syndrome**.

Symptoms;

Before the body immune system is completely destroyed, the first symptoms of AIDS are the followings.

- 1- High body temperature and sweating lasts for few weeks.
- 2- The lymph nodes swell, especially in the neck and axillary.
- 3- Dry coughing and constriction of breathing appear lasts for few weeks
- 4- Chronic diarrhea occurs, this condition lasts for few weeks.

Prevention,

- 1- Before the blood transfusion, blood must be tested
- 2- Giving correct information about the infection with AIDS.
- 3- Education and announcing have vital role to prevent the outbreak of this disease.

AIDS is very dangerous disease because of the following

- 1- The infected person does not feel any symptoms for many years and so the virus can be transmitted to the other people.
- 2- There is no drug or vaccination to discharge the virus from the body
- 3- Virus that causes AIDS stays in the body forever.

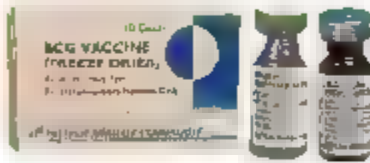
Examples of Vaccination against Diseases

Tuberculosis Vaccine

This vaccine is also called **BCG**. It is necessary to vaccinate the newborn infants from the first to fourth week to gain the immunity against tuberculosis disease. It provides active acquired immunity.

Triple Vaccine

Triple vaccine provides immunity against tetanus, diphtheria and whooping cough. This vaccine is given to the infants in three doses once a month for three months. The first dose is given to the infant during the third month of the infant's age. The strengthening dose is given at end of first year of infant's life and then the second strengthening dose is given at the entrance of pre-primary school.



Infantile Paralysis Vaccine

This vaccine is given by the mouth in the form of drops in three doses. This vaccine is given with triple vaccine at the same time. It provides immunity against **Infantile Paralysis**.



Measles Vaccine

This vaccine is given in one dose at the end of the first year of child's life. This vaccine protects the child against measles disease.

German measles (Rubella) and Mumps Vaccine

This vaccine is given in one dose and protects the body against these diseases collectively. The German measles vaccine is more important in girls according to the boys. Because, it provides immunity against the congenital heart diseases that affect the fetus.

Smallpox Vaccine

This disease is caused the death of a great number of people. The vaccine is given by making a scratch on the skin surface and dropped on the scratch. After that, press on it. This vaccine provides immunity against the dangerous smallpox for three years at least. It may be repeated every three years.

Typhoid Vaccine

This vaccine protects the person against the typhoid disease. This vaccine is given to people that are exposed to the danger of infection with typhoid disease as a result of bad living conditions especially floods, wars and soldier camps. This vaccine may cause some adverse effects such as increasing the body temperature, headache, and body pains but these adverse effects disappear after two days.

Cholera Vaccine

This vaccine is used when the danger of cholera occurs.

Yellow Fever Vaccine

This vaccine is given to people infected with yellow fever, especially people traveling to the places contaminated with this disease. This vaccine is given by injection, as it is known that this disease is not present in Iraq.

Meningitis Vaccine

This vaccine is given to body during the outbreak of this disease in limited regions.



Review

Q1-Define the followings

Vaccines, Artificial immunity, Acquired immunity, Inherited immunity, Congenital immunity.

Q2-Complete the followings

- 1 Triple vaccine contains the antibodies against the _____, _____ and _____ disease.
- 2-The vaccine against tuberculosis disease is called _____.
- 3-The vaccine against meningococcalitis is given during the _____.
- 4-The immunity is divided into two main groups which are 1. _____ 2. _____.

Q3- Answer the followings

- 1- What is the triple vaccine? Explain it briefly.
- 2- Define the natural immunity and write the types of it.
- 3- What are the differences between the serum and vaccine?

CHAPTER 13

SOME OTHER DISEASES

13

Contents;

Introduction

Some Viral Diseases

Some Bacterial Diseases

Parasitic Diseases

Physiological Diseases

Sport and Health

Smoking and Health

Drugs, Alcohol and Health



Introduction

Human body gets infected by many diseases during life span and most of these diseases are depend on age. For example infantile paralysis and small pox diseases not infect the adults. Hypertension, different heart diseases and diabetes mostly infect the adults. We going to study some common and important diseases in this chapter

Pathology

It is a branch of biology which deals with symptoms, causes, diagnosis, treatment, infection types and prevention for different diseases. Health means having no physiological and psychological disorders in the body. Some diseases last for a short time like common cold and flu but some diseases last for along time like tuberculosis

Remember

Contagious diseases: Type of diseases which spread from one person to another like tuberculosis, cholera, flu and diseases which are caused by virus, bacteria and fungi.

Epidemic diseases: They are microbial diseases like, cholera, common cold, swine flu and plague.

Local diseases: Diseases which are peculiar for a specific area like malaria

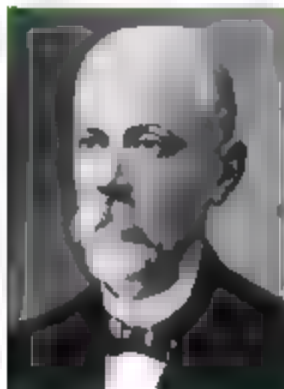
Chronic diseases: Type of diseases which are continuing during life span of patient like diabetes mellitus and hypertension.

Genetic diseases: Diseases which pass from parents to off-springs by genes

Recover period: It is period after treatment of infection.

Incubation period: It is period until appearing of symptoms of disease. Individual carries the microbes during this period.

Nutritional diseases: Type of diseases which appear by deficiency of different nutrients. Night blindness caused by deficiency of vitamin A while anaemia appears by deficiency of iron



Viruses are discovered by Russian scientist, Dmitri Ivanovsky

Viral diseases

Viruses are parasite and linkage between living and non-living things. Virus means poison in Latin. They crystallize out of living things but alive in their host. Viruses are discovered by Russian scientist Dmitri Ivanovsky. Viruses consist of genetic material (DNA or RNA) that covered by a protein coat without any organelle or cytoplasm. They have tail for connection of host cell. Also we have to know that antibiotics which are used in bacterial infections have no effect on viruses.

Infantile Paralysis

A virus causes this disease. This disease starts with fever and then the body muscles become paralysis.

This disease is usually seen in children but rarely is seen in adults. When the virus enters the body through the mouth, the infection occurs. It reaches the digestive tract and then transferred to the nervous system especially nerve cells found in the spinal cord and sometimes transferred to the medulla oblongata. The incubation period of this disease is about **10 days**.

Symptoms;

- 1-Child's body temperature increases and headache occurs. Also neck and back muscles stiffen
- 2-Nervous disorders, inappetence, vomiting and weight loss occur.
- 3- And after few days, the paralysis occurs in lower and upper limbs
- 4- In acute cases, paralysis reaches the chest muscles, consequently respiration is retarded and suffocation symptoms appear the rest body muscles remain healthy; for this reason, the paralyzed muscles become painful.

Remedy

Infected child must be taken to the hospital to have necessary treatment. The muscle paralysis may disappear or partially remains. the recovery may occur in simple cases.

Prevention,

The infantile paralysis vaccine is given to children in form of drops from mouth one dose per month for three months.

Rabies

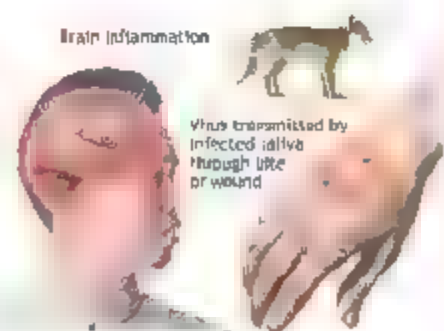
This disease infects human and some animals such as dogs, foxes and cats. also it infects horses, cows and cattle. It causes certain death for human and animals. The patient can get rid of the rabies danger by giving him serum against rabies during incubation period. A special virus called rabies virus causes this disease. This virus is found in infected animals such as dogs. If the infected dog bites the human, the virus enters the blood circulation. The incubation period is about **30-70 days**.

Symptoms;

This disease starts with fever and then strong spasm occurs in swallowing muscles. These muscles contract as a result of simple causes. Such as when drinking water these muscles contract therefore the patient can never drink water. This spasm may include chest muscles and the patient becomes annoyed. At the end, general paralysis occurs in the muscles and patient dies within one week.

Prevention;

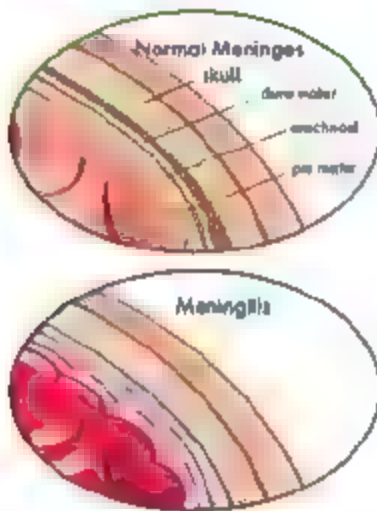
The animal which bites the human must be examined in veterinary hospital in order to find out whether the dog is infected or no. If the dog lives more than ten days, no need to take any preventive action. If the dog dies during this period, the dog was infected with rabies. For this reason the animal is sent to special laboratory to examine the dog's brain to make sure of infection.



In case of the certain infection, a special serum (it is a serum against rabies) is injected to the patient in form of the specific doses to obtain immunity before the symptoms appear and the patient is saved from certain death.

Some bacterial Diseases

Meningitis



Normal and infected Meninges-

Spherical bacteria called **meningococcus** cause this disease. These microbes are carried by spray discharged from the patient's mouth during talking and cause this disease. When the microbe enters the human nose, the infection occurs and passes to the throat. After that, it reaches the blood circulation and then reaches the meninges which cover the brain. At the end, it passes from meninges to the meningeal fluid of the brain.

Symptoms;

After the incubation period which lasts a week, the body temperature increases. Then, the patient suffers from strong headache and neck stiffness. Also the patient is affected by the light and feels drowsiness. Finally, patient becomes unconscious. The diagnosis of this disease is done by taking the samples from spinal fluid connected with the meningeal liquid of the brain.

Tetanus

A fine bacillus called **Bacillus tetani** causes this disease. This microbe has ability to form spores. These spores resist the heat and sterilizers because of this they remain in the ground for many years. The infection of this disease occurs when these spores enter the body through the wounds contaminated with soil containing these spores. These microbes reproduce and discharge their toxins into the body, these toxins are transported into the spinal cord by peripheral motor nerves and then into medulla oblongata in the brain. These spores may enter the umbilical cord of new born infant, when the umbilical cord is cut by tools contaminated with spores. After a short incubation period, the new born infant suffers from the symptoms of this disease and they cause certain death. For this reason the umbilical cord must be cut with sterilized scissors during the birth and dressed with sterilized dresses to prevent the baby from the infection of this dangerous disease. The tetanus is a dangerous disease which has high percentage of death. The infection of this disease is prevented by using triple vaccine for all infants and children.

Symptoms,

The incubation period of this disease is 5-21 days. At the beginning of this disease, the throat and jaw muscles stiffen, and that causes difficulties to open the mouth and to swallow the food. After that, the stiffness reaches the neck, back and abdomen muscles. Patient's face takes a special shape.

Some Other Diseases

Pains are seen in stiffened muscles and that causes flexed muscle disorders stimulated by cold, light or sound which increase the heart rate and body temperature. In some cases, the patient dies from suffocation and respiration failure or heart failure. Also dangerous additional symptoms may occur such as tuberculosis.

Parasitic Diseases

Malaria

It is caused by a unicellular parasitic organism which infects the red blood cells.

Symptoms:

1. Body temperature increases and decreases temporary and hard shivering is seen.
2. General weakness, tiredness, anaemia and pale face is seen.

Treatment

Visiting the physician and doing blood analysis.

Prevention

1. To dry the damp areas closed to the residential places.
2. Visiting the physician when any of symptoms seen.

Bilharzia

Bilharzia is an important and dangerous disease of urinary system. It is caused by a flat worm which is called **Bilharzia worm**. Its larva enters the human body by contaminated water during swimming or by using this contaminated water to drink or wash.

Symptoms:

Presence of the blood in the urine, pains in the bladder and presence of burning during urination.

Treatment

1. Analysing the urine and looking for bilharzia eggs.
2. Using suggested drugs.

Prevention

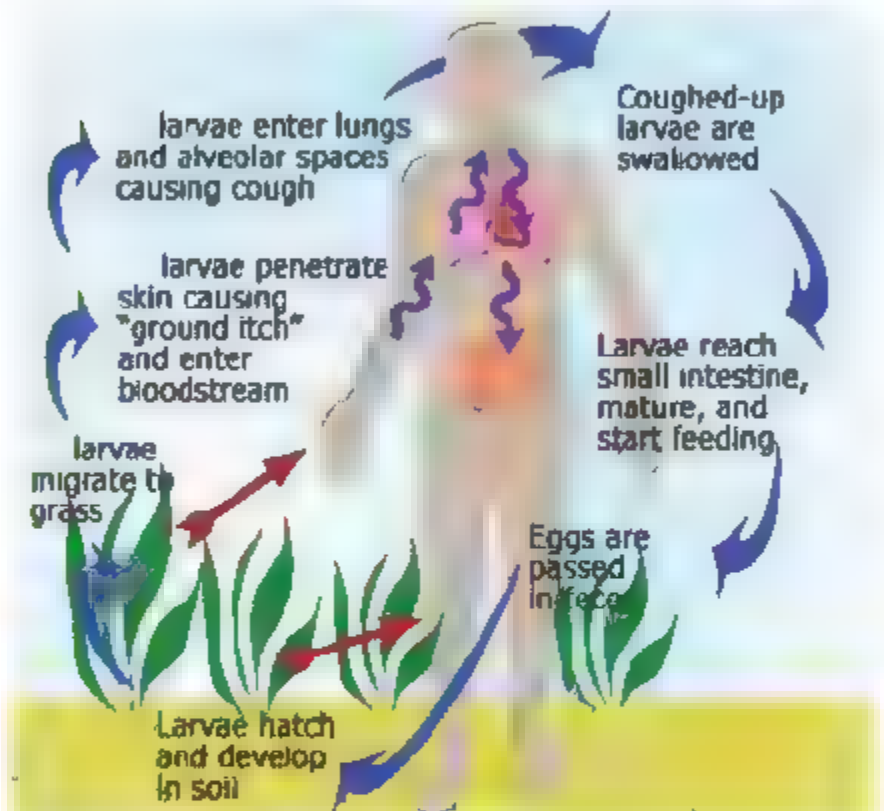
1. Prevent children from swimming in contaminated water.
2. Prevent from river water directly for washing or drinking.
3. Announcing hygienic information about disease.

Englostoma

The Englostoma worms infect the small intestine. Englostoma worm sticks its strong teeth to the intestinal mucosa. It starts to suck the blood and causes the anaemia. Also this worm excretes its toxic materials which affect the patient health. This disease spreads among the farmers.

However, in Iraq the infection with this disease is reduced greatly by announcing the hygienic information between the people.

The sex is separated in the Engiostoma worms. There are male and female worms. Length of male is 10 millimetres and its width is 0.5 millimetres. Its posterior end is wide, flattened and slightly archy. It contains special structure which helps the mating. The length and width of female are slightly more than the males length and width. Also its posterior end is pointed.



Engiostoma worm life cycle
(for study)

Symptoms;

The patient feels emaciation, tired, inappetence, indigestion. Also the patient feels abdominal colic in acute cases. The face of patient becomes pale because of anaemia and also patient feels respiratory difficulties which lead to heart paralysis in chronic cases.

Prevention;

Defecation on the ground must not be allowed. Also, we must wash the fruits and vegetables before eating them.

Flat Worm

It is a flat worm which lives as parasitic in the human small intestine. The final host of this human but the intermediate host is cows and cattles.

Some Other Diseases

These worms are **hermaphrodite**, length of each one reaches 5-10 meters it has a head called **scolex** and four hooks which provide the attachment of worm to the intestine.

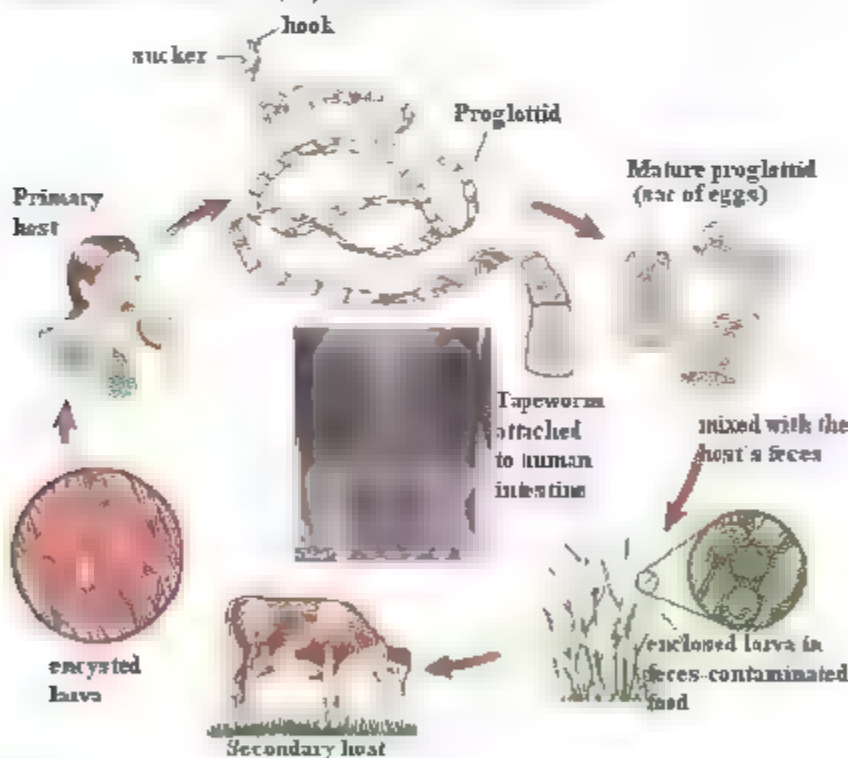
After the scolex, a short neck and wide-flat body segments called **proglottis** are found. Proglottis are located near the neck and characterized by being immature sexually. After the immature segments, the mature segments are found. Mature segments contain male and female genital systems while the final segments contain a branched uterus filled with fertilized eggs. These final segments are called gravid segments (adult).

Symptoms;

The gravid segments of tapeworms are observed in the faeces of patient. These segments are wide and white which are similar to seeds of white courgette are seen. The patients feel indigestion, inflammation, and slight abdominal pain and patient's appetite increases.

Prevention;

Defecation in the open air must not be allowed and uncooked meats must not be eaten. Also the hygiene must be considered. When the infection occurs the physician must be visited.



Flat worm life cycle (for study,

Exyouris

It affects the people in different ages especially the children. The female worm is small in size and its length is about 10 millimetres, its posterior end is pointed and straight. The male is about 4 millimetres and there is a simple bend in the anterior end of the male worm.

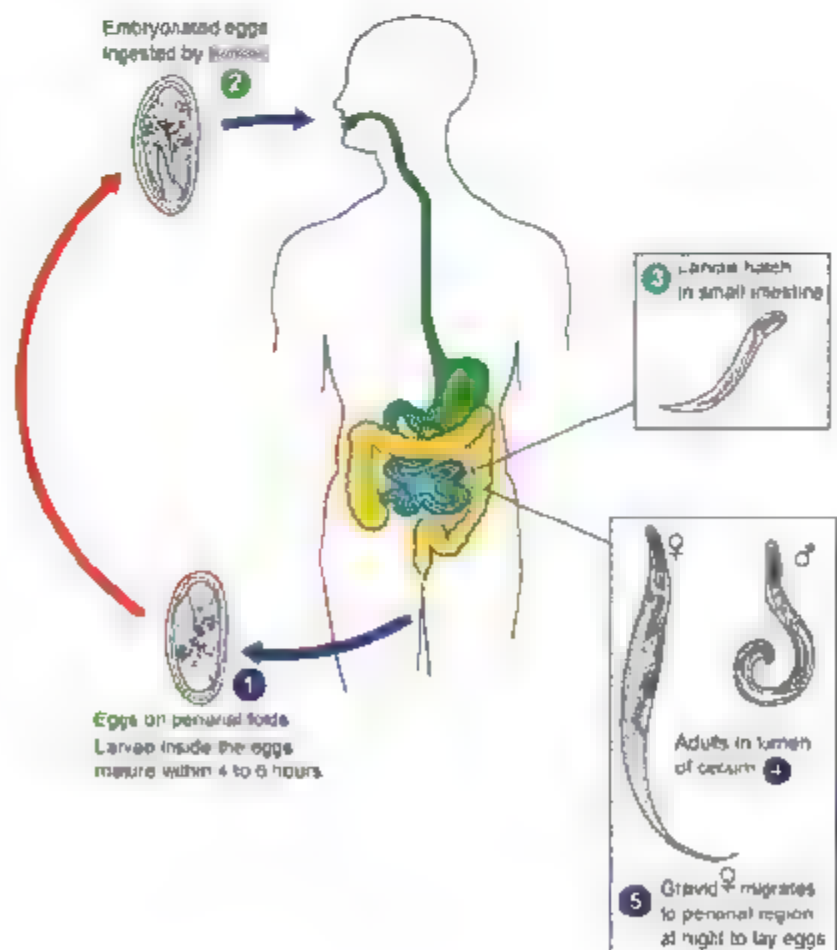
Its posterior end is strongly bended into the abdominal surface; this bending gives the male worm a shape of question mark. They live in small and large intestines. During the night, the female worms move into anal duct for laying the fertilised eggs. This process causes annoyed anus itching.

Symptoms.

The infected person suffers from strong anal itching especially during the night. This itching may cause redness in the skin, ulceration and inflammation. Also it causes night urination and in some cases this worm may cause abdominal pain, fainting and inappetence.

Prevention;

- 1-Nails trimming
- 2-Washing hands with water and soap before eating and after defecation
- 3-Washing under wears with boiled water for killing the worm eggs.
- 4-Washing fruits and vegetables before eating them



Oxyuris worm life cycle (for study)

Physiological Diseases

Kidney diseases

There are many factors which prevent kidney from normal functioning. Hypertension, diabetes, kidney stones and cyst formation are some of these factors.

Symptoms;

1. Pain during urination.
2. Swelling in fingers and face.
3. Skin changes to yellowish colour
4. Inappetence and vomiting.

Treatment;

1. Blood analysis for urea concentration.
2. Using drugs suggested by physician.
3. Kidney transplantation if it is available.

Prevention

1. Avoiding hypertension
2. Smoking and drinking alcohol must be prevented
3. Taking enough water especially in summer

Stomach and Duodenum Ulcer

There are different factors which cause ulcer like, alcohol, smoking, some bacteria, ingestion of much pickle and stress.

Symptoms;

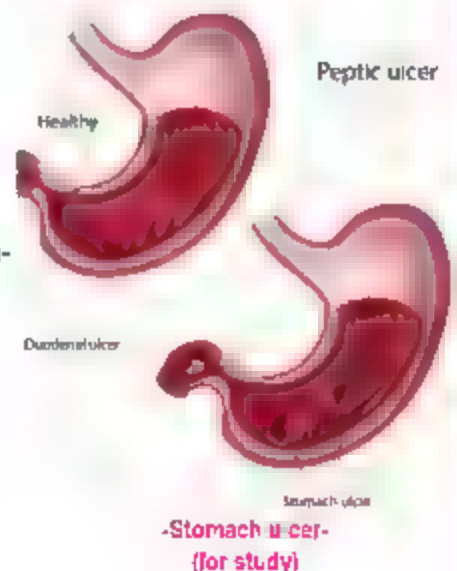
1. Strong pain and burn in stomach.
2. Swelling in stomach, indigestion, gaseous and vomiting.
3. Lose of weight.

Treatment;

1. Visiting the physician and doing necessary analysis including the endoscopy.
2. Balance the diet and taking drugs periodically.
3. Avoiding hot, sour food and pickles.

Prevention;

1. Avoid smoking.
2. Avoiding sour and fatty meals.
3. Avoiding gaseous drinks because they increase the acidity of stomach.



Breast Cancer

Symptoms

1. Hardening in breast region.
2. Appearing of some nodes and thickness in breasts
3. Bleeding from nipples.
4. Unequal size of breasts.

Prevention

1. Avoid alcohol and smoking
2. Mothers must nurse the children because it increases the circulation
3. Visiting the physician when any symptom is seen.

Treatment

1. Only the tumour is removed by surgery if diagnosed in a short period but all of organ can be removed if diagnosis is late
2. Drugs must be used in determined dosages periodically.

Sport and Health

There are many good effects of sport on human health like

1. Increases circulation and remove the unnecessary materials from the body.
2. Supports the immunity
3. Helps to balance the body weight and remove the fats.

Smoking and Health

Smoking is a disaster for humanity and it cause many diseases like

1. lung cancer
2. disorders in heart and arteries.
3. Stomach and duodenum ulcer
4. inappetence, concentration disorders and anaemia.
5. Nicotine accumulates at the blood vessels at the end of fingers and toes block them and cause loses of these body parts.
6. diabetes and hypertension symptoms.
7. Bad breath, rotten teeth, gum bleeding and mouth inflammation

Passive smoking

Taking smoke from environment but not using it directly. So you must avoid of being together with smokers at home, vehicles or anywhere else. It causes lung inflammation especially in babies.

Drugs, Alcohol and Health

Alcohol

It is the most dangerous disaster for health and society. There are some bad effects of alcohol

1. Gradually alcohol poisoning.
2. Stomach, duodenum ulcer and colon inflammation
3. Hypertension, arteriosclerosis and heart attack

Drugs

It is a big dangerous youth problem for many countries. It causes increasing of crimes, burglary and bad habits

Drugs are harmful for human health because of the followings.

1. Increases possibility of infection of some diseases like AIDS.
2. General weakness, inappetence and immunity decreases
3. Decreasing mental abilities.
4. Psychological disorders

Pollution and Diseases

Chemical Pollution

Oil refinery, electrical generators, pesticides, artificial fertilizers, chimney of factories are all produce chemicals that pollute environment.

Physical Pollution

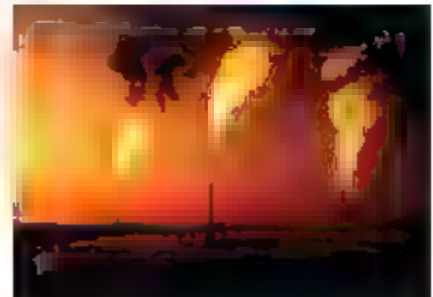
It is type of pollution that changes the physical conditions. Dust particles in air, nuclear reactors, radioactivated elements and radiation. These types of pollutants cause the diseases like cancer, asthma and other respiratory system diseases.

Biological pollution

Sewage water, medical wastes and many products discharged by food industry. All these factors cause the diseases like, cholera, viral diseases, diarrhoea and some other diseases.

Dust and Human Health

Dust and sand cause different disease in human body as, asthma, tuberculosis, sinusitis and some other lung diseases. And also they cause the allergic eye and nose disorders. We are exposed to many dust storm each year due to the drought and geographical location of country. The best way of prevention from it is to: keep doors and windows closed, not going out in storm and wearing mask



Review

Q.1 Define the followings?

Incubation period, Proglottis, Hermaphrodite.

Q.2 What are the symptoms of the following diseases?

Breast cancer, Exyouris worm, Meningitis.

Q.3 What are the incubation period for the following diseases?

Polio, Rabies, Tetanus.

Q.4 What are the causes of the following diseases?

Ulcer, Bilharezia

Q.5 What are the differences between contagious disease and genetic diseases.

Q.6 Explain the life cycle of flatworm?

CHAPTER 14 NUTRITION

14

Contents;

Introduction

Carbohydrates

Lipids

Proteins

Vitamins

Minerals

Water



Introduction

The human body needs the food to perform its all functions and metabolic activities. Food deficiency known as **malnutrition** may cause special diseases such as rickets and anaemia etc. The food is not composed of only a single material. It is composed of many nutrients which include carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals and water.

Carbohydrates

Carbohydrates are considered as an important material among the food stuffs which provide energy to the body. Carbohydrates consist of the following elements; Carbon, Hydrogen and Oxygen. Carbohydrate is a plant product. Carbohydrates are divided into following types:

1. Monosaccharide (simple sugars): they are simple structures. They have sweet taste and they dissolve in the water such as grape sugar (glucose) and fruit sugars (fructose). These sugars are monosaccharide. Two molecules of monosaccharides come together and form disaccharides such as tea sugar (sucrose) and milk sugar (lactose).

2. Starch: Long chains of glucose form starch in plants. These new products can not dissolve in the water such as dextrin and starch. They are found in the cereal grain, potato and legumes. The human can use starches as diets after forming different food molecules from starch such as bread, pastries and cooked diets.

3. Cellulose: It is a carbohydrate which contains hundreds of monosaccharides. These monosaccharides are combined to each other and form a complex material (cellulose) which is not digested in human digestive system. It helps to push the waste materials into the large intestine and prevents the constipation.



Lipids (Fats and Oils)

Fats consist of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen in different percentages but not the same percentages as in carbohydrates and it is an important source of energy because it produces more energy than carbohydrates. Also the excess amount of carbohydrates are stored as fat in body especially under the skin, this process helps to keep the constant body temperature. In addition, the fats are considered as an important source of vitamin D, when the body is exposed to the sunlight.

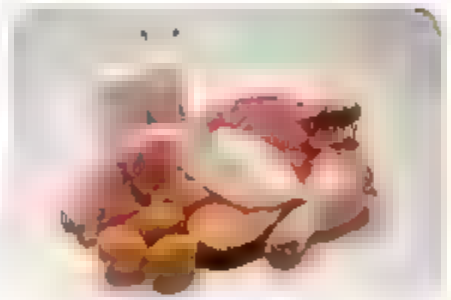
There are two types of fat; plant fats and animal fats. Plant fats are found in oily fruits such as coconut, olive, cotton and sesame seeds etc. Animal fats are found in meat, milk, eggs and their products. Animal fats must be consumed orderly and properly because fats stay in the stomach longer and cause the delaying of digestion. Also the excess amount of fat causes obesity which causes the other diseases such as high blood pressure and other heart diseases.



Proteins

Proteins are the nutrients which consist of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen. Also they may contain sulphur, phosphorus, iron, iodine, copper and calcium. The proteins are found in different types of meat, eggs, milk and their products. They are also found in some fruits and legumes (chickpea, beans and lentil).

In a healthy human, the amount of daily protein requirement is between 70 and 100 gr. But the patients which have chronic diseases need extra amount of proteins to prevent the loss of weight. In addition, proteins are important to form cells.



Vitamins

They are complex structures found in little quantities in different types of food. They are produced by autotrophs but some of them are produced in human body also. Vitamins A, B, D, K are produced in human body. The human needs them in little quantity, but they perform important functions and help the biological activities of body cells. Most of the vitamins are discovered along time ago.

Most vitamins are destroyed when they are exposed to the high temperature. Some vitamins are stored in the body while the excess amount of them is excreted from the body.

Different Sources of Vitamin C



Vitamins are divided into two groups

1-Water-soluble: B-C

2-Fat-soluble: A-D-E-K



Vitamins	Sources	Effects
Vitamin A	Fish oil, butter, eggs, milk, and vegetables such as Spinach, carrots, tomato, courgette, red beet and most fruits	For the safety of skin, eye, teeth and resistance against the cold diseases (common cold). Its deficiency causes eyes to weaken and night blindness. Also causes skin to thicken and harden. Its deficiency decreases the resistance of mucosa in respiratory ducts and other systems.
Vitamin D	Cod liver oil, eggs, liver, milk and milk products. Also storage fat found under the skin is converted to vitamin D.	It is necessary for growth of bone and teeth because it helps the absorption of calcium and phosphorus elements. Its deficiency causes rickets.



Vitamin E	Milk, milk products, egg yolk, vegetables, fruits, walnut, almond and nuts.	It is necessary for reproductive organs and working of muscles. Its deficiency causes sterility.
Vitamin K	In different vegetables.	It helps the blood clotting. Its deficiency causes blood clotting to delay.
Vitamin B	Liver, eggs, milk, fish and grains.	It is necessary for body growth, maintenance of nervous system and sense of sight. Also, it is necessary for formation of red blood cells. Its deficiency causes retardation of growth, anaemia, and inflammation of nervous.
Vitamin C	Fruits such as citrus, vegetables such as tomato and green pepper.	It is needed for resistance against the different infectious diseases. Its deficiency causes scurvy (bleeding of gums) and causes teeth to decay. Also, its deficiency decreases the resistance of body against diseases.

Minerals

Different food materials contain different amounts of minerals and the human body requires minerals in small quantities. These minerals are needed for formation of body cells, bones and teeth. Also it is needed for blood clotting, contractions of muscles. Also they needed for food metabolism such as amino acids, fatty acids and sugars. Regulate the water balance and heartbeat in the body. The requirement of the body to this minerals increases in hot weather.



Water

The water is necessary for all living things. The quantity of water in the body is about 60% of body weight. The protoplasm of every cell is predominantly composed of water. Also water is the main constituent of all body fluids, tissue fluid and blood plasma. Human consumes water continuously by direct drinking or drinking liquids or it is found in diets. Water performs the vital functions in the body. The body excretes the water with urine, sweat, faeces and expired air during breathing. Some water is formed inside the body when the food materials are oxidized in the regulation circles of the body.

Water Percent in Some Rich Water Foods



Nutrition and Helath

Nutrition effects body health in direct way. We obtain necessary energy for our bodies from food. Each type supply the body with different source of energy such as: sugar which is absorbed directly by the body and transfered by blood to all cells and tissues in the body.

Our nitrition system must be balanced due to differmcy or increasing of any nutrition source causes certain diseases. For example: High salt intake causes high blood pressure and thyroid gland functional disorder.

Increasing of fat intake causes obesity and heart diseases such as sclerosis.

Vitamins diffency (such as vitamin A) causes Nyctalopia or (night blindness).

To have helathy nutrition system, dermine food groups presented by (food pyramid) which is consedered as a guide for our bodies needs for each food group.



The Food Pyramid and Healthy Food Amounts Per Day

Review

Q.1 Define the followings:

Starch, Water Soluble Vitamins, Monosaccharide

Q.2 What is the meaning of food pyramid?

Q.3 Give examples for some nutrition diseases.

Q.4 What are the sources of the following:

Vitamin C, Plant Fats, Vitamin D, Proteins

تمحمد الله